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SPECIAL PUBLICATION ARLCD-SP-81006

THE FUNGAL DEGRADATION OF WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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AUGUST 1981



US ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
LARGE CALIBER
WEAPON SYSTEMS LABORATORY
DOVER, NEW JERSEY

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A bibliography of reports, proceedings, and technical papers reporting work on the microbiological deterioration of wood and wood products primarily in tropical environments. Included are the principal types of wood used in packaging applications and the types of diseases most often encountered. Treatments, such as preservatives, coatings, fungicides, etc., are also covered.		

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PREFACE

This project was originated as part of an overall program called, "The Military Adaptation of Commercial Items (MCI)." The primary objective is to coalesce existing technical information into an easy-to-use reference volume. This volume combines references with abstracts that are indexed and arranged for use as a handy desk tool.

The authors acknowledge the valuable assistance given by Karen Frister and Ann Chervnsik.

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography reflects a series of literature searches that coalesce existing references to work in areas concerned with packaging applications that use wood in severe environments such as the tropics.

Wood in tropical climates, whether in living trees, stored as lumber, or as finished products, becomes a habitat for colonies of fungi. These fungi are able to interact with most living organisms as well as themselves and are part of a phenomenon that requires an intimate knowledge of the chemistry and biology involved.

Among the many types of fungi found in the tropics, several of the more prominent ones (deuteromycetes) attack wood (i.e., white rot, brown rot, red rot) and were concentrated on in this search. Other types produce stain, while another affects wood in storage by producing molds. These fungi may attack the wood itself or materials added to the wood such as adhesives, paints, or coatings. Some of these fungi can be allergenic or toxic to humans.

This bibliography has been prepared to assist the researcher to understand the reactions that take place and to reduce harmful effects imposed on wood or wood products through the use of preservatives or other means. The search concentrated on the microbiological deterioration or degradation of wood (trees) or wood products which are found or used in tropical climates.

USE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The references cited are from several data bases, both commercial and government. They include: Chemical Abstracts (1967-present), Engineering Index (1970-1981), National Agricultural Library (Agricola, 1970-present), National Technical Information Service (NTIS, 1964-1981), Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC, 1955-present), Current Research Information System (CRIS, 1974-present), and Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau (CAB, 1973-present).

The format of these references differs somewhat according to the particular style used by each data base producer. In most cases, an abstract accompanies a full citation which adequately describes the source of information. An accompanying list of descriptors further enhances the description of the article, technical report, or conference proceeding.

To facilitate the use of this bibliography, a subject index was prepared and is included in this document. Several standard conventions were adopted to provide agreement and to eliminate redundancy. Some contradictions are as follows:

1. The use of plural versus singular terms depending on the use by the authors. In each case, one form was used throughout the index even though it was found both ways in the actual text (i.e., fungus not fungi, pallets not pallet).

2. As often as possible, the noun has been used instead of the adjective (i.e., tropics instead of tropical).

3. Terms considered to be common to all citations were not listed (i.e., wood).

4. When known, the specific name of the tree is given (i.e., use southern pine or yellow pine not pine).

5. Biodeterioration instead of deterioration.

1015702 F1002-01250 1 931193 MO057-05720 2 A laboratory experiment on the natural resistance of tropical Mexican wood species to attack by wood-destroying fungi.
 Ensayo de laboratorio sobre resistencia natural de la madera de especies tropicales mexicanas al ataque de hongos xilofagos.
 Perez-Morales, J. V. ; Pinzon-Picaseno, L. M. ; Echenique-Manrique, R. Inst. Investigaciones sobre Recursos Bioticos, Mexico.
 Boletin de la Sociedad Mexicana de Micología, 1977, No. 11, 99-109 Sec. Unl. Source: Review of Plant Pathology 57, 5720.
 Languages: Es. Summary Languages: en
 8 ref. 1 fig. 3 tab.
 Using the soil-block culture method, *Spondias mombin* wood (reference species) and heartwood of *Guarea chichon*, *Omphalea cardiosperma*, *Calocarpum sapota* and *Brosimum alicastrum* were exposed to *Lentinus lepideus* and *Lenzites trabea* (*Gloeophyllum trabeum*) causing brown rot, and *Polyporus (Coriolus) versicolor* and *P. (Pycnoporus) sanguineus* (white rot). The white rot fungi, particularly *C. versicolor*, were most active. *G. chichon* was highly resistant.
 Descriptors: *Spondias mombin*; *Guarea chichon*; *Omphalea cardiosperma*; *Calocarpum sapota*; *Brosimum alicastrum*; *Lentinus lepideus*; *Gloeophyllum trabeum*; *Polyporus sanguineus*; decay in wood; laboratory testing
 DC No: FPA 5.22 + 3.4 Subject Codes: F10522 F1034

1 1015702 F1002-01250 1 931193 MO057-05720 2 A laboratory experiment on the natural resistance of tropical Mexican wood species to attack by wood-destroying fungi.
 Ensayo de laboratorio sobre resistencia natural de la madera de especies tropicales mexicanas al ataque de hongos xilofagos.
 Perez-Morales, J. V. ; Pinzon-Picaseno, L. M. ; Echenique-Manrique, R. Inst. Investigaciones sobre Recursos Bioticos, Xalapa, Mexico.
 Boletin de la Sociedad Mexicana de Micología, 1977, No. 11, 99-109 Languages: Es. Summary Languages: en
 8 ref. 1 fig. 3 tab.
 The soil-block culture method was used. *Spondias mombin* wood (reference sp.) and heartwood of *Guarea chichon*, *Omphalea cardiosperma*, *Calocarpum sapota* and *Brosimum alicastrum* were exposed to *Lentinus lepideus* and *Lenzites trabea* (*Gloeophyllum trabeum*) causing brown rot, and *Polyporus (Coriolus) versicolor* and *P. (Pycnoporus) sanguineus* (white rot). The white rot fungi, particularly *C. versicolor*, were most active. *G. chichon* was highly resistant.
 Descriptors: timber; brown rot fungi; white rot fungi; Mexico, resistance; *Lentinus lepideus*; *Gloeophyllum trabeum*; *Coriolus versicolor*; *Polyporus sanguineus*; techniques; evaluating resistance; timber to wood-destroying fungi
 Identifiers: Mexico
 Subject Codes: M3430

3 621435 ID NO: E176032 1435 3 AMERICAN WOOD-PRESERVERS' ASSOCIATION, 71ST ANNUAL MEETING, PROCEEDINGS, 1975.
 Anon
 Am Wood-Preserv Assoc, Washington, DC Proc Am Wood-Preserv Assoc v 71 1975, for Meet, San Francisco, Calif, Apr 28-30 1975, 441 p CODEN: PAWPAG
 Thirty-three papers by various authors are presented. The topics discussed are: Tropical woods, treated wood samples, EPA liaison, chemical modification, poles, railway ties, quality control, preservation research, construction and blonderioration, pollution control, productivity, preservatives, foundations, techniques, particle boards, creosote, treatment of lumber, timber, piles, and posts, cross-ties, switchies, accelerated evaluation, statistics, and wood preserving plants. Selected papers are indexed separately.
 DESCRIPTORS: (WOOD PRESERVATION, Research), (WOOD, Impregnation), WOOD PRODUCTS, CARD ALERT, 811, 912

4 A method for determining the virulence of breeding strains of wood-inhabiting edible fungi = Gramss, G.; Dept. of the Secretary of State, Translation ONTARIO 14 leaves.

NAL: TRANSL 24295 Languages: ENGLISH ; GERMAN Bibliography: leaf 14 Document Type: MONOGRAPH; TRANSLATION Section Headings: PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL (4505)

5 A NEW METHOD FOR APPRAISING MICRO-ORGANISMS FROM WOOD CHIP PILES

Forest Products Lab Madison Wis (141700) Forest Service research paper

AUTHOR: Evelyn, Wallace E.

Fld: 11L, 920

USGRDR6915

May 69 10p

Rept No: FSRP-FPL-107

Abstract: Describes a new method for determining the capabilities of micro-organisms isolated from wood stored outside in piles. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Wood, Degradation), (*Microorganisms, Wood), Culture media, Moisture, Fungi, Test equipment, Materials, Design, Sterilization, Water, Test methods, Statistical data, Wood pulp

Identifiers: Wood chips

AD-688 365 CFSTI Prices: HC AO2/MF AO1

6 R49550 MO057-01972 1 Antifungal compounds. Volume 1. Discovery, development, and uses.

Siegel, M. R.; Sisler, H. D. (Editors); Publ: New York, USA; Marcel Dekker, Inc. 1977 600 pp. ISBN 0-8247-6557-5 Price: SFr 175 Languages: En

This reference book, the first of 2 vols., contains contributions from many authors on the discovery, development and use of fungicides and associated problems. Chapters deal with history of fungicides: fungicides in perspective; detecting potential protective and systemic antifungal compounds; development of chemicals for plant disease control; applying foliar fungicides; control of seed and soilborne plant diseases; of vascular pathogens; of foliage and fruit diseases; of post-harvest diseases and of plant diseases in the tropics; fungicides in industry; in wood preservation and in medicine; residue analysis; safe and responsible use of fungicides; problems and prospects.

Descriptors: books; Antifungal compounds. Vol 1.; antifungal compounds; book

Subject Codes: MO50

7 152516 ID NO. - E171X052516 A Biodegradation of materials, microbiological and allied aspects. Proc of 1st Int Biodegradation Symp, Sept 9-14 1968, Southampton Univ, Engl

WALTERS ED AH; ELPHICK ED JJ Elsevier Publ Co Ltd, London, and Amer Elsevier Publ Co, Inc, New York, 1968 (recd 12/11/69), 740 p About seventy papers have been published concerned with the following subject areas: fundamental and mechanisms of biodegradation; ecological aspects; resistance and control; protection of materials; hydrocarbon microbiology and metallic corrosion; timber decay; biocides; wood-destroying mechanisms; marine fouling; biocides; products microbiology. Individual papers are indexed separately.

DESCRIPTORS: *BIOENGINEERING, FUNGICIDES, CARD ALERT: 000

International Biodegradation Symposium (1st), University of Southampton, 9-14 September 1968

Office of Naval Research, London (England). (265 000)

Conference rept.

AUTHOR: Haderie, E. C.
A1713B4 Fld: 11C, 11F, 11L, 6C, 71G GRA17107
1 Oct 68 11p
Rep. No.: ONRL-C-20-68
Distribution Limitation now Removed.

Abstract: From 9-14 September 1968 the First International Biodegradation met at Southampton University. 75 papers were presented covering such aspects of biodegradation as timber decay, textile deterioration, marine fouling and fungicide research. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Materials, Degradation). (*Degradation, Symposia), Bacteria, Corrosion, Fungus deterioration, Ecology, Wood, Wood pulp, Hydrocarbons, Metals, Fuels, Fouling, Fungicides, Protective treatments, Great Britain

Identifiers: *Biodegradation

AD-841 571 NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

9

289180 MO053-03735
Biodegradation of materials, Volume 2.

Walters, A. H.; Hueck-Van der Plas, E. H. (Editors); Upsher, F. J.; Flannigan, B.; Eriksson, K.-E.; Pettersson, B.; Varadi, J.; King, B.; Eggins, H. O. W.; Walsh, J. H.; Eaton, R. A.; Irvine, J.; Belenkov, D. A.; Miller, G.; Boutejje, J. B.; Goransson, B.; Butcher, J. A.; Savory, J. G.; Dunleavy, J. A.; Fogarty, W. M.; Coursey, D. G.; Ogundana, S. K.; Apinis, A. E.; Trentesaux, E.; Multon, J. L.; Guilbot, A.; Poisson, J.; Cahagnier, B.; Chancet, M. Publ: London, UK, Applied Science Publishers Ltd. 1972. 514 pp. Price: 15

Languages: En
76 figs., 9 diag., 83 graphs, 4 maps, 116 tab. See RAM 48, 1060

This book covers the proceedings of the 2nd International Biodegradation Symposium, Lunteren, Netherlands, 13-18 Sept. 1971. Papers included the following. Upsher, F. J. Microfungi at the joint tropical research unit, Innisfail, Queensland (27-31). Flannigan, B. Seed borne microfungi and their role in degrading components of barley husk (35-41). Eriksson, K.-E.; Pettersson, B. Extracellular enzyme system utilized by the fungus Chrysosporium lignorum for the breakdown of cellulose (116-120). Varadi, J. The effect of aromatic compounds on cellulase and xylanase production of fungi Schizophyllum commune and Chaetomium globosum (129-135). King, B.; Eggins, H. O. W. Some observations on decay mechanisms of microfungi deteriorating wood (145-151). Enish, J. H. Growth and ability of fungi at low oxygen tensions (152-160). Eaton, R. A.; Irvine, J. Decay of untreated wood by cooling tower fungi (192-200). Belenkov, D. A. A laboratory method for evaluating the protection probability of wood preservatives against fungi (246-248). Miller, G. Tributyltin oxide: some factors influencing its development and application as a preservative (279-285). Boutejje, J. B.; Goransson, B. Decay in wood constructions below the ground water table (311-318). Butcher, J. A. Analysis of the fungal population in wood (319-325). Savory, J. G. Prevention of staining in packaged Baltic redwood during shipment and storage (326-329). Dunleavy, J. A.; Fogarty, W. M. Studies on the permeability increase of refractory spruce wood during water storage (330-335). Coursey, D. G. Biodegradation losses in tropical horticultural produce (464-471). Ogundana, S. K. The post-harvest decay of yam tubers and its preliminary control in Nigeria (481-492). Apinis, A. F. Mycological aspects of stored grain (493-498). Trentesaux, E.; Multon, J. L.; Guilbot, A. Development of some physiological and biological characteristics of wheat grain during storage under controlled conditions (499-506).

Descriptors: books; Biodegradation of materials, Vol. 2; conferences; Int. Biodegradation Symposium, Vol. 2; Netherlands; Subject Codes: MO2

323534 ID NO. 11730523534
10 BIODETERIORATION OF MATERIALS, VOLUME 2.
 Mavoli, Samuel P.; Chunc, Soomi Lee; Ahearn, Donald G.; Varadi, Juraj; Cain, R. B.; Williams, A. J.; Bird, J. A.; King, B.; Eggers, H. O. W.; Walsh, J. H.; Sharpley, J. M.; King, M. F.; Connolly, R. A.; Agarwal, P. N.; Nanda, J. N.
 Int'l Biodeterioration Symp., 2nd, proc., Lunteren, Neth., Sep 13-18 1971, 514 p., Sponsored by Organ for Econ Co-op and Dev Publ by Appl Sci Publ Ltd., Barking, Essex, Engl., 1972. Also Available from Halsted Press Div., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York

Following is a continuation of the list of titles and authors: Biodeterioration of Cellulosic Substrates by Marine Fungi. By Samuel P. Mavoli, Soomi Lee Chung and Donald G. Ahearn. Effect of Aromatic Compounds on Cellulase and Xylanase Production of Fungi. *Schizophyllum commune* and *Chrysotomium rhizosorum*. By Juraj Varadi. Surfactant Biodegradation: Metabolism and Enzymology. By R. B. Cain, A. J. Williams and J. A. Bird. Some Observations on Decay Mechanisms of Microfungi Deteriorating Wood. By R. King and H. O. W. Eggers. Growth and Deteriorative Ability of Fungi at Low Oxygen Tensions. By J. H. Walsh. Laboratory Analysis of Problems in Papermakers' Felts. By J. M. Sharpley and M. E. King. Soil Burial of Materials and Structures. By R. A. Connolly. Correlation of Tropical Room Experiments with Weathering Exposures. By P. N. Agarwal and J. N. Nanda.

DESCRIPTORS: *ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, PAPERMAKING, PAPERMAKERS, *FELTS, WOOD PRESERVATION, CARD ALERT: 811, 901

323535 ID NO. 11730523535
11 BIODETERIORATION OF MATERIALS, VOLUME 2.
 Lloyd, A. O.; Eaton, R. A.; Irvine, J.; Klausmeier, R. E.; La Brijn, J.; Kauffman, H. R.; Turner, R. L.; Mills, J.; Alisopp, D.; Eggers, H. O. W.; Sharpe, A. N.; Woodrow, M. N.; Smith, R. N.; Goulding, K. H.; Belenkov, D. A.
 Int'l Biodeterioration Symp., 2nd, Proc., Lunteren, Neth., Sep 13-18 1971, 514 p., Sponsored by Organ for Econ Co-op and Dev Publ by Appl Sci Publ Ltd., Barking, Essex, Engl., 1972. Also Available from Halsted Press Div., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York

Following is a continuation of the list of titles and authors: Approach to the Testing of Lichen Inhibitors. By A. O. Lloyd. Decay of Untreated Wood by Cooling Tower Fungi. By R. A. Eaton and J. Irvine. Mix or Pure Culture Inocula for Assessing Biodeterioration of Plastics: An Interlaboratory Study. By R. E. Klausmeier. Fungal Testing of Textiles: A Summary of Co-operative Experiments Carried out by the Working Group on Textiles of the International Biodegradation Research Group (IBRG). By J. La Brijn and H. R. Kauffman. Important factors in the Soil Burial Test Applied to Rotproofed Textiles. By R. L. Turner. Some New Developments in Cellulosic Material Testing Using Perfusion Techniques. By J. Mills, D. Alisopp and H. O. W. Eggins. Rapid Test for Biodegradability by Pseudomonas Organisms. By A. N. Sharpe and M. N. Woodrow. Primary and Secondary Evaluation of Microorganisms. By R. N. Smith and K. H. Goulding. Laboratory Method for Evaluating the protection Probability of Wood preservatives against Fungi. By D. A. Belenkov.

DESCRIPTORS: *ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, WOOD PRESERVATION, TEXTILES, PLASTICS, CARD ALERT: 811, 817, 819, 901

12 ID NO. - E1730523536

BIODETERIORATION OF MATERIALS, VOLUME 2.
Becker, Guenther: Zyska, B. J.; Rytych, B. J.; Zankowicz, L. P.; Fudalej, D. S.; Kaplan, A. M.; Mandelis, Mary; Greenberger, M.; Miller, G.; Rossmoore, H. W.; De Mare, J.; Smith, T. H. F.; Pitts, Ion
Intl Biodeterioration Symp, 2nd, Proc, Lunteren, Neth, Sep 13-18 1971, 514 p. Sponsored by Organ for Econ Co-op and Dev publ by Appl Sci Publ Ltd, Barking, Essex, Engl, 1972. Also Available from Halsted Press Div, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, New York

Following is a continuation of the list of titles and authors: Problems of Testing Materials with Termites. By Guenther Becker. Microbiological Deterioration of Rubber Cables in Deep Mines and the Evaluation of Some Fungicides in Rubber. By B. J. Zyska, B. J. Rytych, L. P. Zankowicz and D. S. Fudalej. Mode of Action of Resins in Preventing Microbial Degradation of Cellulosic Textiles. By A. M. Kaplan, Mary Mandelis and M. Greenberger. Tributyltin Oxide: Some Factors Influencing Its Development and Application as a Preservative. By G. Miller. Anti- and Pro-Microbial Activity of Hexahydro 1, 3, 5, tri(2-hydroxyethyl)-s-triazine in Cutting Fluid Emulsion. By H. W. Rossmoore, J. De Mare and T. H. F. Smith. Mycological Protection of Rubber for Industrial Products. By Ion Pittis.
DESCRIPTORS: +ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, RUBBER, CUTTING FLUIDS, WOOD PRESERVATION, CARD ALERT: 607, 811, 818, 901

Following is a continuation of the list of titles and authors: Anti-Cockroach and Anti-Fungal Surface Coatings. By I. D. Singh, S. L. Perti and R. N. Tandon.

B. Butcher, John A.; Savory, J. G.; Dunleavy, Catherine E.; Pauli, O.; Fogarty, W. M.; Henningsson, Bjorn; Skinner, C. Boutelje and Bo Goransson. Analysis of the Fungal Population in Wood. By John A. Butcher. Prevention of Staining in Packaged Baltic Redwood During Shipment and Storage. By J. G. Savory. Studies on the Permeability Increase of Refractory Spruce Wood During Water Storage. By J. A. Dunleavy and W. M. Fogarty. Yield and Properties of Sulphate Pulp from Decayed Birch and Aspen Pulpwood. By Bjorn Henningsson. Laboratory Test Methods for Biocidal Paints. By Catherine E. Skinner. Paint Fungicides SEM DASH A Review. By O. Pauli. Some Side Effects of Fungicides in Paints. By L. J. Coleman and J. F. Hall. Development of Fungus-Resistant Paints. By E. Hoffmann.

DESCRIPTORS: +ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, WOOD PRESERVATION, PAINT, CARD ALERT: 811, 813, 901

323536 ID NO. - E1730523538

BIODETERIORATION OF MATERIALS, VOLUME 2.

Van Der Heide, G. D.; Baynes-Cope, A.; Gambetta, Anna; Orlando, Elisabatta; Paleni, Andrea; Curri, Sergio; Nair, S. M.; Cymorek, S.; Locci, Romano; Jones, F. B. Gareth; Irvine, J.; Haderlie, E. C.; Lorenz, J.; de Wolf, P.; Skinner, Catherine E.
Intl Biodeterioration Symp, 2nd, Proc, Lunteren, Neth, Sep 13-18 1971, 514 p. Sponsored by Organ for Econ Co-op and Dev publ by Appl Sci Publ Ltd, Barking, Essex, Engl, 1972. Also Available from Halsted Press Div, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, New York

Following is a continuation of the list of titles and authors: Problems of Ship-Archaeology and the Preservation of Ancient Ship Remants. By G. D. Van Der Heide. Choice of Biocides for Library and Archival Material. By A. Baynes-Cope. Fungal Species on Wooden Artistic Works Under Particular Wet Conditions. By Anna Gambetta and Elisabatta Orlando. Biological Aggression of Works of Art in Venice. By Andrea Paleni and Sergio Curri. Certain Observations on the Biodeterioration of Museum Materials in India. By S. M. Nair. Nicotinum castaneum (Col.). A Pest in Wood Materials and Works of Art. By S. Cymark. Direct Examination of Biodeteriorated Material Microflora by Scanning Electron Microscopy. By Romano Locci. Role of Marine Fungi in the Biodeterioration of Materials. By E. B. Gareth Jones and J. Irvine. Marine Fouling and Boring Organisms at 200 Fath Depth in Open Water of Monterey Bay, California. By E. C. Haderlie. Organic Derivatives of Lin and Lead in Antifouling Paints. By J. J. Loretz. Some New Considerations on the Testing of Antifouling Paints. By P. de Wolf. Inland Laboratory SEM DASH. Its Role in the Study of Marine Fouling. By Catherine E. Skinner.

DESCRIPTORS: +ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, LIBRARIES, MICROSCOPES, ELECTRON, MARINE BORERS, (PAINT, Antifouling). CARD ALERT: 741, 811, 813, 901

323537 ID NO. - E1730523537

BIODETERIORATION OF MATERIALS, VOLUME 2.

Singh, T. D.; Perti, S. L.; Tandon, R. N.; Boutelje, Julius J. A.; Goransson, Bo; Butcher, John A.; Savory, J. G.; Dunleavy, Catherine E.; Pauli, O.; Fogarty, W. M.; Henningsson, Bjorn; Skinner, C. Boutelje and Bo Goransson. Analysis of the Fungal Population Below the Ground Water Table. By Julius E. Boutelje and Bo Goransson. Prevention of Staining in Wood. By John A. Butcher. Studies on the Permeability Increase of Refractory Spruce Wood During Water Storage. By J. A. Dunleavy and W. M. Fogarty. Yield and Properties of Sulphate Pulp from Decayed Birch and Aspen Pulpwood. By Bjorn Henningsson. Laboratory Test Methods for Biocidal Paints. By Catherine E. Skinner. Paint Fungicides SEM DASH A Review. By O. Pauli. Some Side Effects of Fungicides in Paints. By L. J. Coleman and J. F. Hall. Development of Fungus-Resistant Paints. By E. Hoffmann.

DESCRIPTORS: +ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, WOOD PRESERVATION, PAINT, CARD ALERT: 811, 813, 901

32353a ID NO. - EI730523539

15 BIODETERIORATION OF MATERIALS, VOLUME 2.

Coursav, D. G.; Assarsson, A.; Bergman, O.; Oundana, S. K.; Aninis, A. F.; Poisson, E.; Multon, J. L.; Guillet, A.; Poisson, J.; Cathartier, R.; Chantet, M.
Int'l Biodeterioration Symp., 2nd, Proc., Lunteren, Noth., Sep 13-18, 1971, 514 p., Sponsored by Organ for Econ. Co-op and Dev. Publ by Appl. Sci. Publ. Ltd., Barking, Essex, Engl., 1972, Also Available from Halsted Press Div., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York
Following is a continuation of the list of titles and authors:
By D. G. Coursav. Preservation Methods for Chips Used in Wood Pulping. By A. Assarsson and O. Bergman. Post Harvest Decay of Yam Tubers and Its Preliminary Control in Nigeria. By S. K. Oundana.
Strained Grain. By A. F. Aninis. Development of Some Physiological and Biochemical Characteristics of Wheat Grain During Storage Under Controlled Conditions. By E. Trentesaux, J. L. Multon and A. Guillet. Microbiological and Biochemical Developments in Rapeseed Cakes During Storage. By J. Poisson, R. Cathartier and M. Chantet.
DESCRIPTORS: *ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING, ENGINEERING, GRAIN, PRESERVATION, AGRICULTURAL CARD ALERT: 811, 821, 901

17

International Biodeterioration Symposium (4th), Berlin, Germany, F.R., 28 August to 1 September 1978

Office of Naval Research, London (England) (265000)
Conference rept.
AUTHOR: Harderlie, E. C.
F0943D2 F1d: 8A, 11F, 11H, 11L, 71L, 47D
20 Nov 78 12P
Rept No: ONRL-C-11-78
Monitor: 18

Abstract: This is a short account of the Fourth International Biodeterioration Symposium discussing briefly the aspects of biodeterioration covered. A complete list of papers presented is included, however, as proceedings are to be published within six months, no papers are discussed. (Author)

Descriptors: *Symposia, *Biodeterioration, *Materials, Enzymes, Fouling, Marine biology, Biocides, Antibiotics, Pesticides, Fuels, Lubricants, Metals, Wood, Polymers, Paints, Synthetic rubber

Identifiers: *Meetings, NTISDDXA

AD-A064 307/25T NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

16 International Biodeterioration Symposium (2nd), Lunteren (The Netherlands) on 13-18 September 1971
Office of Naval Research London (England) (265000)

Conference rept.
AUTHOR: Harderlie, E. C.
A33114 F1d: 11B, 11C, 11E, 71 GRA17202
2 Nov 71 11P
Rept No: ONRL-C-27-7-1

Abstract: From 13-18 September 1971 the Second International Biodeterioration Symposium was held in The Netherlands. Seventy papers were presented in the general areas of Biodeterioration of Objects of Art and Sciences, Breakdown Mechanisms, Ecology, Paints, and Paint Films, Protection of Materials, Raw Natural Products, Methology, Timber and Marine Environments. (Author)

Descriptors: *Paints, Deterioration, (*Materials, Deterioration), Symposia, Fungi, Bacteria, Museums, Wood, Textiles, Tropical regions, Pesticides
Identifiers: *Biodeterioration, Objects of arts, Marine fouling

AD-733 405 NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

17 International Biodeterioration Symposium (4th), Berlin, Germany, F.R., 28 August to 1 September 1978

Office of Naval Research, London (England) (265000)
Conference rept.
AUTHOR: Harderlie, E. C.
F0943D2 F1d: 8A, 11F, 11H, 11L, 71L, 47D
20 Nov 78 12P
Rept No: ONRL-C-11-78
Monitor: 18

Abstract: This is a short account of the Fourth International Biodeterioration Symposium discussing briefly the aspects of biodeterioration covered. A complete list of papers presented is included, however, as proceedings are to be published within six months, no papers are discussed. (Author)

Descriptors: *Symposia, *Biodeterioration, *Materials, Enzymes, Fouling, Marine biology, Biocides, Antibiotics, Pesticides, Fuels, Lubricants, Metals, Wood, Polymers, Paints, Synthetic rubber

Identifiers: *Meetings, NTISDDXA

AD-A064 307/25T NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

18 Biodeterioration of tropical hardwood chips in outdoor storage
GREAVES, H.

CSIRO, South Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Tappi v 54 n 7 July 1971 p 1128-33 CODEN: TAPPAB
Microbiological examinations have been carried out on preservative treated and untreated wood chips stored in an experimental pile for periods up to 3 mo in a tropical climate in New Guinea. The results indicate that sodium pentachlorophenate is an effective preservative in preventing biodeterioration both as discoloration of the chips and as decay. Bacteria were the most frequently isolated group of micro-organisms, with Penicillium making up a large percentage of the fungi. 13 refs.
DESCRIPTORS: (*PULP MATERIALS, *Wood, Fungus Attack) (WOOD, Testing), CARD ALERT: 421, 811

514581 F0037-01246 1
Biological aspects of the protection of wood surfaces.
 Fougerousse, M.
 Bois et Forêts des Tropiques, 1975, No. 160, 47-56
 Languages: Fr. Summary Languages: en, es
 Discusses biological aspects of the deterioration of wood in exterior uses, with particular reference to the type of fungi specific to paints, varnishes or the wood surface itself. Finishes are examined, and the distinction between surface protection and wood preservation sensu stricto is emphasized. A comparative table is included showing the natural durability (susceptibility to rot, bluestain and insect attack) of sapwood and heartwood of 4 temperate woods (3 softwoods, 1 heartwood) and 24 tropical hardwoods, when exposed externally. Descriptors: decay in wood; biological processes; finishes and finishing; preservatives; wood; combined with finishes DC No: 814.1--844/845 + 844.1/2 : 829.17/18.
 Subject Codes: F8291 F814 : F844 : F845

21 F0037-01246 1
Biological Deterioration of Wood in Tropical Environments.
 Part 2. Marine Borer Resistance of Natural Woods over Long Periods of Immersion
 Fougerousse, M.
 Bois et Forêts des Tropiques, 1975, No. 160, 47-56
 Languages: Fr. Summary Languages: en, es
 Discusses biological aspects of the deterioration of wood in exterior uses, with particular reference to the type of fungi specific to paints, varnishes or the wood surface itself. Finishes are examined, and the distinction between surface protection and wood preservation sensu stricto is emphasized. A comparative table is included showing the natural durability (susceptibility to rot, bluestain and insect attack) of sapwood and heartwood of 4 temperate woods (3 softwoods, 1 heartwood) and 24 tropical hardwoods, when exposed externally. Descriptors: decay in wood; biological processes; finishes and finishing; preservatives; wood; combined with finishes DC No: 814.1--844/845 + 844.1/2 : 829.17/18.
 Subject Codes: F8291 F814 : F844 : F845

21 F0037-01246 1
Biological Deterioration of Wood in Tropical Environments.
 Part 2. Marine Borer Resistance of Natural Woods over Long Periods of Immersion
 Final rept.
 AUTHOR: Southwell, C. R.; Bultman, J. D.; Forgeson, B. W.;
 Hummer, C. W.
 A1513F1 Fid: 11L, 6C, 71R USGRDR7105
 7 Dec 70 47P
 Rept No: NRL-7123
 Project: RR104-03-41-5503, NRL-GO4-01
 See also Part 1. AD-653 856.

Abstract: One hundred and fifteen wood species have been exposed to marine borers in three different tropical waters for periods up to 90 months. Underwater sites were in the Panama Canal Zone and included two oceans and a brackish-water lake. Over 30 species of marine-boring organisms were identified from these waters; their extreme activity in the warm tropical environments provided a very thorough screening test for the woods. Samples have been evaluated separately for resistance to the three principal borer classes--teredo, pholad, and limnoria. Several of the woods were resistant to one or more of the borer types. Some of these resistant species are relatively unknown as marine construction timbers, and in some instances they proved to be more durable than Greenheart, Teak, and other commercial marine woods. The species most resistant to all borers was Dalbergia retusa (Cocobolo), whose oily extract may provide leads to a satisfactory wood preservative. The woods most resistant to each of the different classes of borers are tabulated, with their respective silica content and density included. Silica was shown to be significant only in relation to teredine borers, while wood density was important only with pholad borers. Woods considered to be of special interest because of findings in the study are discussed individually. (Author)

20 015426 1D NO.: E1170X015426
Biological control of decay in Douglas-fir poles
 RICARD JL; WILSON MM; BOLIN WB
 Royal College of Forestry, Stockholm, Sweden
 Forest Products J v 19 n 8 Aug 1969 p 41-5
 Strain of Scytalidium fungus, designated FY, was successful in becoming established in over 50 Douglas-fir poles containing active incipient decay at ground-line; growth of strain was followed closely in one pole and was observed to have inhibitory influence on growth of common rot present in pole; results show promise for eventual development of biological control of decay in poles in service. 17 refs.
 DESCRIPTORS: (*POLES, *WOOD, Decay).
 CARD ALERT: 200, 222

Identifiers: Teredo, Pholad, Limnoria, Panama Canal Zone, Biological deterioration

AD-716 740 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

22 Biological Deterioration of Woods in Tropical Environments.
Part 3. Chemical Wood Treatments for Long-Term Marine-Borer Protection

Naval Research Lab Washington D C (251950)

Final rept.

AUTHOR: Southwell, C. R.; Bultman, J. D.
A3682E2 Fld: 11L, 6F, 71R, 71L GRA17206

9 Dec 70 32p

Rept No: NRL-7345

Project: RR104-03-41-5503, NRL-GO4-01

See also Part 2, AD-716 740.

Abstract Six chemical wood preservatives were selected for evaluation over long periods of exposure in extremely borer-active marine environments. Southern Yellow Pine and Douglas Fir were full-cell pressure-treated with these chemicals and exposed in tropical seas and tropical brackish water for periods up to 90 months. Subsequently, 16 of the natural tropical woods considered best for use with pressure preservatives were combined with whole creosote and exposed in the most borer active of the seawater sites for periods exceeding 4 years. All samples have been removed, sectioned, and rated separately for the three major groups of marine borers: teredo, pholad, and limnoria. The long-term results show that heavy treatments of whole creosote and chromated copper arsenate (CCA, type A) are very effective preservatives for Southern Pine exposed in seawater, while the CCA was the singularly most effective treatment against the brackish water pilobored. Some of the most promising results were obtained with combinations of a few relatively limnoria-resistant tropical woods with a teredo-effective creosote pressure treatment. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Wood, Degradation), (*Fungi, Wood), (*Isoptera, Wood), Environmental tests, Tropical regions, Preservation, Quinones, Creosote, Silica gel

Identifiers: *Biodegradation, *Wood preservatives, N

AD-761 993 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

23 Biological Deterioration of Woods in Tropical Environments.
Part 4. Long-Term Resistance to Terrestrial Fungi and Termites

Naval Research Lab Washington D C (251950)

Final rept.

AUTHOR: Southwell, Charles R.; Bultman, John D.
C1155D3 Fld: 6F, 11L, 71L, 71R, 57H GRA17315

9 Apr 73 28p

Rept No: NRL-7546

Project: RR104-03-41-5503, NRL-GO4-01

Monitor: 18

See also report dated 9 Dec 70, AD-736 182.

Abstract: The report describes the biodegradation of treated and untreated woods in the marine and terrestrial environments of the Panama Canal Zone. Presented are the final results of the terrestrial studies for exposure periods up to 13 years at three jungle exposure sites. One hundred fifteen natural woods and five wood preservatives are evaluated for resistance to subterranean termites and to above-ground and below-ground fungal decay. (Modified author abstract)

Descriptors: (*Wood, Degradation), (*Fungi, Wood), (*Isoptera, Wood), Environmental tests, Tropical regions, Preservation, Quinones, Creosote, Silica gel

Identifiers: *Biodegradation, *Wood preservatives, N

AD-761 993 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Descriptors: (*Wood, *Marine borers), Environmental tests, Oceans, Tropical regions, Crustacea, Molluscacides, Creosote, Arsenic compounds, Copper compounds

Identifiers: Teredo, Pholad, Limnoria, *Biodegradation,

*Wood preservatives, Copper arsenates, Pine wood, Fir wood

AD-736 182 NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

24 Boron-Diffusion Treatment of Packaged Utility-Grade Lumber Arrests Decay in Storage

Western Forest Products Lab., Vancouver (British Columbia).

Information rep't.

AUTHOR: Roff, J. W.
C3093G1 Fid: 11L, 71R+ GRA17416
Apr 74 19P*
Rept No: VP-X-125
Monitor: 18

Abstract: Protection against spread of decay in packages of unseasoned utility-grade lumber, containing pockets of unsound wood, was attained during a 24-month test storage period using a boron-salt-diffusion process. Retentions in excess of 0.5% boric-acid equivalent were noted at the mid-sections of 1152 pieces of industrially-treated western hemlock and amabilis fir lumber following outside storage in Canada and in England. Eleven species of fungi were identified in the lumber. The treatment was also effective against a local attack by dampwood termites.

Descriptors: *Lumber, *Protective treatments, *Storage, Degradation, Termites, Fungus deterioration, Sodium borates, Diffusion, Test methods, Exposure, Packaging, Effectiveness, Wood preservatives, Canada

Identifiers: NTISCVFPL

PB-232 879/7 NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

26 CHANGES IN WOOD MICROSTRUCTURE THROUGH PROGRESSIVE STAGES OF DECAY

Forest Products Lab, Madison Wis (141700)

Forest Service research paper

AUTHOR: Wilcox, W. Wayne
5002L4 Fid: 11L, 6F USGRDR6820
Jul 68 50P*
Rept No: FSRP-FPL-70

prepared in cooperation with Wisconsin Univ., Madison.

Abstract: The sequence of changes observed microscopically that occurred in wood throughout successive stages of decay was studied in the sapwood of a hardwood, Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua L.), and of a softwood, southern pine (Pinus sp.). The fungi used were *Polyporus versicolor* L. ex Fr., a white-rot fungus, and *Poria monticola* Mur., a brown-rot fungus. Light microscopy, plus the techniques of polarization and ultraviolet-absorption microscopy, was used to make the observations on sections 4 microns thick cut from celluloid-embedded specimens. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Wood, *Fungus deterioration), Microscopy, Degradation, Cell wall, Penetration, Enzymes, Lignin, Weight, Non-destructive testing

Identifiers: Softwood, Hardwood, Sweetgum, Southern pine

AD-673 493 CFSTI Prices: PC A03/MF A01

25 Brown-stain development in stored chips of spruce and balsam fir

SHEIELDS JK
Canadian Forestry Service, Ottawa, Ont
Tappi v 53 n 3 Mar 1970 p 455-7

The intensity of discoloration increased and the pH of the chips decreased with increasing time in storage. Succession of microorganisms appeared to be influenced by the pH of the stored woodships. Although dark-colored hyphae contributed to surface discoloration of chips, brown discoloration was not caused primarily by dark hyphae growing in the wood but apparently resulted from chemical activities. None of the fungi from this area of the pile caused high wood substance loss in laboratory tests, although a *%paecilomyces* sp. and *Trichoderma viridipes* ex Fr. were able to cause slight decay of birch wood.

Descriptors: (*PULP MATERIALS, *Storage), (WOOD, Decay), (WOOD, Fungus Attack), (PULP MATERIALS, Wood). (CARD ALERT: 811

27 CHEMICAL MEANS OF PROTECTING NONMETALLIC MATERIALS FROM ATTACK
BY MICROORGANISMS

Army Foreign Science and Technology Center Washington D C (038300)
AUTHOR: Melnikov, N. N.; Vladimirova, I. L.; Ivanova, S. N.
6231H1 Fld: 6L, 11G, 923 USGRDR6915
8 May 69 16p
Rept No: FSTC-HT-23-034-69
Project: FSTC-9222362822301
Trans. of Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost (USSR) n1 p81-85 1960.

Abstract: A review is given of various antisepsics which are suggested for protection of susceptible materials of plant and animal origin as well as certain synthetic polymers from attack by microorganisms. Antisepsics should possess fungicidal and bactericidal properties against a wide range of microorganisms, chemical and physical stability, freedom from odor and color, low volatility and low solubility in water, and should not affect the chemical or physical properties of the treated material or the quality of the article. In addition they should be inexpensive and have low toxicity for humans. Antisepsics discussed include: 'phenols, 8-oxyquinoline derivatives, napthenates, nitro- and halogen derivatives of benzene, organic and inorganic mercury and tin compounds, and quaternary ammonium salts. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Tropical deterioration, Reviews), (*Fungicides, Tropical deterioration), (*Germicides, Tropical deterioration), Plastics, Glass, Fungus deterioration, Organic materials, Leather, Synthetic rubber, Wood, Phenols, Nitrophenols, Chlorine compounds, Halogenated hydrocarbons, Copper compounds, Complex compounds, Mercury compounds, Tin compounds, Ammonium compounds, USSR

Identifiers: Biodegradation, Phenol/pentachloro, Copper/quaternato, Benzene/dinitro-fluoro, Stannane/acetoxo-tributyl, Stannane/acetoxo-triphenyl, Translations

AD-688 534 CFSTI Prices: HC A02/MF A01

28 877144 ID NO. - E1781077144
CHIPPING WESTERN HEMLOCK DECAYED BY WHITE-ROT FUNGI \$EM
DASH§ 1.

Hunt, Kenneth
Can For Serv, Vancouver, BC
Pulp Pap Can v 79 n 6 Jun 1978 p 69-70 CODEN: PPCAAA

In the reported experimental program, western hemlock trees left bracket§ Tsuga heterophylla (Raf.) Sarg. Right bracket§ decayed by stringy rot (Echinodontium tinctorium Ell. and Ever.) from Enderby, B. C. (living), and Mica Creek, B. C. (dead floating), were sawn into cants and chipped in an experimental disk chipper. Results of screening trials using the WFPL chip-quality analytical procedure indicated that incipient-decay wood gave similar size distributions to sound wood, while advanced-decay wood gave less accepts and more pin chips and fines than sound wood. One percent caustic solubilities used as decay indicators showed that incipient decay was distributed mainly in the fines fraction, while advanced decay was present throughout all fractions, but especially in the fines. Screening to remove pin chips and fines will also remove some decayed wood. 6 refs.

DESCRIPTORS: (*PULP MATERIALS, *wood), (PAPER AND PULP MILLS, Woodrooms), (WOOD, Fungus Attack), IDENTIFIERS: WESTERN HEMLOCK, WOOD CHIPPING CARD ALERT: 811

29 Comparison of Wood Preservatives in Stake Tests

Forest Products Lab Madison Wis (141700)

Forest Service research note

AUTHOR: Gjovik, L.; Davidson, H. L.
A4191G4 Fld: 11L, 71R GRA17211
1972 92p*

Rept No: FSRN-FPL-02/72

Abstract: Reported are results on test stakes of southern pine sapwood 2 by 4 by 18 inches in size, treated by pressure and non-pressure processes, in decay and termite exposure in various climates. Also included in some of the tests are smaller pine stakes and those of treated and untreated plywood, modified woods, laminated paper plastic, and pine infected with *Trichoderma* mold. Preservatives such as coal-tar creosote and petroleum oils containing copper naphthenate, zinc naphthenate, phenyl mercury oleate, and pentachlorophenoil have added a few months to 4 years to the life of the untreated stakes. Some waterborne preservatives have provided less protection to the stakes than the standard preservative oils. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Wood, *Protective treatments), Environmental tests, Deterioration, Fungusproofing, Isoptera

Identifiers: *Wood preservatives, Pine wood, Coptotermes formosanus, Formosan termites, Biodegradation

AD-740 374 NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01

30 Comparison of Wood Preservatives in Stake Tests (1973 Progress Report)

Forest Products Lab Madison Wis (141700)

Forest Service research note

AUTHOR: Gjovik, L. R.; Davidson, H. L.
C2495K4 Fld: 11L, 2F, 71R GRA17409
1973 69p

Rept No: FSRN-FPL-02/73

Monitor: 18
See also report dated 1972, AD-740 374.

Abstract: Southern pine untreated control stakes have had an average life of about 1 year in the Canal Zone; 1.8 to 3.6 years in Mississippi, Florida, and Louisiana; and about 6 years in Wisconsin. Superficial treatments by 3-minute dipping and brushing with preservatives such as coal-tar creosote and petroleum oils containing copper naphthenate, zinc naphthenate, phenyl mercury oleate, and pentachlorophenoil have provided less protection to the stakes than the standard preservative oils, such as coal-tar creosote and pentachlorophenoil solutions, when preservative retentions have corresponded to those in commercial use. Other waterborne preservatives have shown excellent results in the exposure tests. (Modified author abstract)

Descriptors: *Wood, *Protective treatments, Environmental tests, Biodegradation, Fungusproofing, Tropical regions

Identifiers: Pine wood, FPL

AD-774 786/8 NTIS Prices: PC EO4/MF A01

31 Comparison of Wood Preservatives in Mississippi Post Study:
1975 Progress Report

Forest Products Lab Madison Wis (141700)

Forest Service research note
AUTHOR: Gjovik, L. R.; Davidson, H. L.
C5084A3 F1d: 11L, 71R GRA17520
1975 18p

Rept No: FSRN-FPL-01

Monitor: 18

See also report dated 1973, AD-773 424.

Abstract: To evaluate the effectiveness of various wood preservatives, service records of treated southern yellow pine fenceposts installed on the Harrison Experimental Forest, Saucier, Miss., have been compared periodically since 1936. In contrast to the 3.3 years average life of the untreated control posts, nine preservatives, after approximately 37 years, have had less than 60 percent of their posts fail and indicate an average life of well over 30 years. Two groups of treated posts installed in 1949 have failed completely: No. 2 distillate with an average life of 6.2 years and Wyoming residual with an average life of 9.0 years. Preservatives performing better in this installation include 15 groups with no failures after 25 years and 16 groups with over 10 percent failures, permitting estimated average life values of 23 to 38 years.

Descriptors: *Wood, *Preservation, *Protective treatments, Copper compounds, Chromates, Creosote, Coal tar, Arsenic compounds, Zinc compounds, Sulfates, Phenols, Naphthalenes, Environmental tests, Biodeterioration

Identifiers: Pine wood, Wood posts, Phenol/pentachloro, Phenol/tetrachloro, Copper chromates, Copper sulfates, NTISDODFPL

AD-A013 543/4ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

32 Comparison of Wood Preservatives in Stake Tests: 1975 Progress Report

Forest Products Lab Madison Wis (141700)

Forest Service research note
AUTHOR: Gjovik, L. R.; Davidson, H. L.
C5084A4 F1d: 11B, 2F, 71R GRA17520
1975 72p

Rept No: FSRN-FPL-02

Monitor: 18

See also report dated 1973, AD-774 786.

Abstract: Reports results on test stakes of southern pine sapwood 2 by 4 by 18 inches in size, treated by pressure and non-pressure processes and installed by the Forest Products Laboratory and cooperators in Decay and termite-exposure sites at various times since 1938 at Saucier, Miss.; Madison, Wis.; Bogalusa, La.; Lake Charles, La.; Jacksonville, Fla.; and the Canal Zone, Panama. Superficial treatments by 3-minute dipping and brushing with preservatives such as coal-tar creosote and petroleum oils containing copper, naphthalene, zinc naptheneate, phenyl mercury oleate, and pentachlorophenol have added a few months to 4 years to the life of the untreated stakes. Some waterborne preservatives have provided less protection to the stakes than the standard preservative oils, such as coal-tar creosote and pentachlorophenol solutions, when preservative retentions have corresponded to those in commercial use.

Descriptors: *Wood, *Preservation, *Protective treatments, Environmental tests, Termites, Insecticides, Biodeterioration, Tables(Data), Copper compounds, Chromates, Creosote, Coal tar, Arsenic compounds, Zinc compounds, Sulfates, Naphthalenes, NTISDODFPL

Identifiers: Pine wood, Wood posts, Phenol/pentachloro, Phenol/tetrachloro, Copper chromates, Copper sulfates, NTISDODFPL

AD-A013 544/2ST NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

33 COMPARATIVE DECAY RESISTANCE OF HEARTWOOD OF NATIVE SPECIES

Forest Products Lab., Madison, Wis. (141 700)
Research note.
3054B1 Fld: 2F, 11 USGRDR6707
Jan 67 2p
Rept No: FPL-0153
Monitor: 18 Revised from U. S. Forest Products Laboratory rept. no. 68.

Abstract: The report gives the general resistance to decay of a number of native wood species grown in the United States, and some factors affecting decay resistance. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Fungus deterioration, Resistance(Biological)), (*Wood, Fungus deterioration), Trees, Preservation

AD-646 567 CFSTI Prices: PC A02/MF A01

36 Chemicals. Controlling Biological Deterioration of Wood with Volatile

Interim Report 1, January 1974--December 1976

Oregon State Univ., Corvallis. (4947000)
AUTHOR: Graham, R. D.; Corden, M. F.
D3184G3 Fld: 11L, 6F, 71R, 57P, 71L GRA17720
Feb 77 69p
Monitor: 18

Abstract: Biological procedures were developed to obtain fungi from Douglas-fir poles to distinguish between decay and nondecay fungi and to detect preservatives or fumigant depletion so that supplemental treatments could be applied before significant reductions in pole strength occurred. Electrical resistance devices appeared capable of detecting advanced decay and measuring fumigant vapor concentrations in poles and will receive further study. Eight decay and 29 nondecay fungi were obtained from 3,111 Douglas-fir poles in western Oregon. Decay fungi rarely were obtained whereas nondecay fungi frequently were obtained from cedar and southern pine poles. Of the five most prevalent nondecay fungi in Douglas-fir poles, one was quite resistant to chloropicrin. Since this fungus inhibits the growth of a decay fungus in wood, the potential exists for a combined chemical-biological control of internal decay. (ERA citation 02:038437)

Descriptors: *Fumigants, +Wood, Bacteria, Biodegradation, Coastal regions, Decomposition, Fungi, Mechanical structures

Identifiers: ERDA/550700, NTISERDAP

AD-646 567 CFSTI Prices: PC A02/MF A01
Languages: En
72 col. pl.

The publication, based on 16 yr of research involving complete dissections of c. 10 000 trees, mostly deciduous hardwoods, at least 1000 conifers and 17 tropical spp., shows how most columns of diseased and decayed wood associated with trunk wounds are compartmentalized. The CODIT (compartmentalization of decay in trees) system, which acts as a code for understanding the development of a wide variety of defects in most tree spp., is described.

Descriptors: trees; diseases; compartmentalization of decay
Identifiers: USA
Subject Codes: M3400

35. Withdrawn.

37 Control of Wood-Rotting Fungi (From 1 October, 1957)

Syracuse Univ N Y (339 600)
 AUTHOR: JENNISON, M. W.
 F1583K2 Fld: 6F GRA17816
 31 Dec 58 21p
 Report No. tri 9
 Contract: nonr66906
 Monitor: 18
 Distribution limitation now removed. NOTE: Only 35mm microfilm is available. No microfiche.

Abstract: No abstract available.

Descriptors: *Fungus deterioration, Amino acids, Carbohydrates, Control, Growth(physiology), Nuclear isomers, Nutrition, Polymers, Vitamins

Identifiers: *Fungi, *Pest control, NTISDODXD

AD 210 745/65T NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

38 Control of Wood-Rotting Fungi

Syracuse Univ N Y (339 600)
 AUTHOR: JENNISON, M. W.; MILAZZO, FRANCIS; PERRITT, ALEXANDER
 F1592F1 Fld: 6F, 11t GRA17816
 31 Dec 59 21p
 Contract: nonr66906
 Monitor: 18
 Distribution limitation now removed. NOTE: Only 35mm microfilm is available. No microfiche.

Abstract: No abstract available.

Descriptors: *Fungi, *Fungus deterioration, *Wood, Carbohydrates, Control, Culture media, Growth(physiology), Nutrition, Physiology, Synthesis

Identifiers: NTISDODXD

AD-232 662/7ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

39

355757 ID NO. - E1731155757
 COOLING SYSTEMS DEFENSES AGAINST MICROBIOLOGICAL ATTACK.

Schair, Salem
 Chemed Corp
 Power Eng (Barrington, 111) v 77 n 9 Sep 1973 p 68-71
 CODEN: POENAI
 Biological fouling of industrial cooling water systems results from the excessive growth and development of three of the lower forms of plant life ~~SEM~~ DASH~~S~~ algae, fungi and bacteria. Methods of control include pretreatment of wood in cooling towers or use of microbicides to kill or inhibit the growth of organisms.
 DESCRIPTORS: *WATER BACTERIOLOGY, WATER COOLING SYSTEMS.
 CARD ALERT: 445, 616

40 Decay and Its Prevention

Oregon State Univ. Extension Service, Corvallis. Marine Advisory Program, *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md. Office of Sea Grant.
 AUTHOR: Condon, Edward J.; Graham, Robert D.
 C5942L2 Fld: 13J, 11L, 47A, 71L, 71R, 86M
 Sep 75 7p
 Rept No: SG-23
 Monitor: NOAA-75120406

Abstract: Accidental damage to the hull, marine-borer attack, and fungal decay are the commonest reasons for repairing wood boats. Physical damage and marine-borer attack are usually obvious, but decay is not easy to detect. Knowing the causes of decay helps in recognizing its effects, hopefully early enough to avoid the need for expensive repairs. This article deals with the problem of decay and rot, the factors affecting decay, the ways to detect decay, and ways to prevent decay.

Descriptors: *Boats, *Biodegradation, *Fungus deterioration, *Wood, Damage, Hulls(Structures), Wood preservatives, Marine borers, Decay, Maintenance, Fungus proofing

Identifiers: Sea Grant program, NTISCOMNDA

PB-248 370/95T NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

41 Decay of Ponderosa Pine Sawtimber in the Black Hills
 Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.

Forest Service Research Paper
 AUTHOR: Hinds, Thomas E.
 A1965K3 Fld: 2F, 11L, 52H, 71R GRA17110
 Jan 71 17P
 Rept No: FSRP-RM-65
 Paper copy available from Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo. 80521 Free.

Abstract: A defect study of 1,725 logs cut from 498 trees provided the basis for determining the relationships between tree age, volume, and defect. Red rot was responsible for 8.6 percent, brown rots 7.3 percent, and other defects 3.3 percent of the total 19.2 percent defect. Red rot, found in 68 percent of all trees, was the most important cause of defect. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Pine wood, Decay), Structural timber, Defects, Fungus deterioration, Sawmills, Quality, Age, Volume, Statistical data, South Dakota. Theses

Identifiers: Pinus ponderosa
 PB-198 098 NTIS Price: MF A01

43 ID NO. - E171X0355415
 DEFORMATION OF WOOD BEAMS UNDER CONSTANT LOAD IN DAMP ENVIRONMENTS CONDUCTIVE TO DECAY
 Ifju, Geza; Stipes, Roland J.; Johnson, Jay A.; Lei, Young-Kong
 Va Polytech Inst and State Univ, Blacksburg
 Environ Degradation of Eng Mater, Proc of Conf, Va Polytech Inst and State Univ, Coll of Eng, Blacksburg, Oct 10-12 1977 Pub by Lab for the Study of Environ Degradation of Eng Mater, Blacksburg, Va, 1977 p 633-641

Deformation behavior of decaying wooden beams under constant load was studied. Small ponderosa pine beams were inoculated with a brown rot wood destroying fungus. Loaded to 25% of short term ultimate stress and kept in an environment favorable to the microorganism. The results show that wood beams as structural elements used in damp environments may suffer excessive creep under constant load and may even collapse if no precautions are taken. A relatively small amount of preservative can prevent beams in damp environments from attack by wood destroying fungi. Wood beams, exposed to decay prior to installation are more susceptible to collapse under load in damp environments than sound beams in similar conditions. If loading conditions change during the service life of decaying wood beams they may cause an increase in creep rate.

DESCRIPTIONS: (BEAMS AND GIRDERS, WOODEN CONSTRUCTION, WOOD, Decay).
 CARD ALERT: 405, 811

44 ID NO. - E171X038254
 Degradation of wood cell components by the extracellular enzymes of *Coniophora cerebella*
 KING, N.
 Forest Products Res Lab, Princes Risborough, England
 Biodegradation of Materials, Microbiological and Allied Aspects, Proc of 1st Int Biodegradation Symp Sept 9-14 1969, Southampton Univ, Engl, p 558-64
 Extracellular enzymes degrading cellulose, 4 O methylglucuronoxylan, glucosmann, starch and 1 to 3 glucan have been isolated from *Coniophora cerebella* and some of their properties studied.
 DESCRIPTORS: (WOOD, Fungus Attack).
 CARD ALERT: 000

42 ID NO. - E171X038255
 Decay of the Australian house flooring timbers *Pinus radiata* D. Don and *Eucalyptus regnans* F. Muell. by the dry rot fungus *Serpula lacrymans* Gray
 Thornton, J.D.;
 Melbourne, CSIRO.
 Australian forest research. v. 9 (2) , July 1979. p. 137-142. 111.
 ISSN 0004-914X:
 NAL: 99-8 AU76
 Languages: ENGLISH
 9 ref.
 Geographic Location: Australia
 Subfile: OTHER USDA;
 Document Type: ARTICLE
 Section Headings: PLANT DISEASES-FUNGAL (F831); FOREST PRODUCTS-WOOD(K510)

45 ID NO. F1760105089
DETERIORATION OF PULPWOOD BY FUNGI AND ITS CONTROL.

Smith, Robert S.

Can For Soc v. West for Prod Lab., Vancouver, BC
 Trans Tech Soc Can Pulp Pap Assoc: v 1 n 2 Jun 1975 p 33-37

CODEN: 1SCRPL

Brown and white rot fungi, sapstain fungi, thermophilic fungi and moulds are described as deteriorating agents in stored pulpwood logs and chips. The detection of these microorganisms, and their effects and economic significance on the manufacture of pulp, is considered. The catastrophic effect of pulping wood severely decayed by brown-rot fungi is shown. The possibility of controlling the deterioration of pulped wood by fungi is discussed. 16 refs. (PULP MATERIALS, *WOOD, Fungus Attack)

IDENTIFIERS: PULPWOOD CHIPS, PULPWOOD LOGS
 CARD ALERT: 811

46 DETERMINING LOSS OF WOOD SUBSTANCE AFTER FUNGAL ATTACK. A

FFIST WC: ESLYN WF: SPRINGER EI: HAN/NY GU

Tappi v 54 n 8 Aug 1971 p 1271-3 CODEN: TAPPAA

Loss of wood substance after fungal attack was determined on the same sample by the two following methods—direct weighing and specific gravity loss determinations before and after fungal attack. The two methods gave almost equivalent results after water-soluble extractives produced by the fungi were removed from the decayed wood by water-soaking. The specific gravity method reliably determined losses in wood substance caused by fungal degradation such as occur in pulpwood chips stored for long periods in large piles. 4 refs.

DESCRIPTORS: (*PULP MATERIALS, *STORAGE), (WOOD, Analysis), (WOOD, Fungus Attack).

CARD ALERT: 811

47 DETERMINING RESISTANCE TO SOFT-ROT FUNGI

Forest Products Lab., Madison, Wis. (141 700)

Research paper

AUTHOR: Duncan, C. G.;
 O444D1 F1d: 6C, 11L USGRDR6610
 Dec 65 15p
 Rept No: FPL-48

Abstract: A laboratory procedure is outlined that incorporates techniques found to promote soft rot by several fungi. This procedure employs either an agar or a soil substrate. Also presented are the principal findings of experiments underlying the procedure. Results of tests conducted according to the suggested procedure are illustrated. The overall decay resistance of the softwoods typically was greater than that of hardwoods. The levels of decay in softwoods, however, were substantially higher than previously obtained. There was a tendency for decay in soil to be somewhat greater than on agar; however, a particular preference for either substrate was indicated only in a few instances. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Wood, Fungus deterioration), (*Fungus deterioration, Resistance(Biological)), Fungi, Degradation, Soils, Culture media, Test methods, Fungusproofing

PB-169 104 CFSTI Prices: PC A02/MF 401

48 DETERMINING LOSS OF WOOD SUBSTANCE AFTER FUNGAL ATTACK. A

FFIST WC: ESLYN WF: SPRINGER EI: HAN/NY GU

Tappi v 54 n 8 Aug 1971 p 1271-3 CODEN: TAPPAA

Loss of wood substance after fungal attack was determined on the same sample by the two following methods—direct weighing and specific gravity loss determinations before and after fungal attack. The two methods gave almost equivalent results after water-soluble extractives produced by the fungi were removed from the decayed wood by water-soaking. The specific gravity method reliably determined losses in wood substance caused by fungal degradation such as occur in pulpwood chips stored for long periods in large piles. 4 refs.

DESCRIPTORS: (*PULP MATERIALS, *STORAGE), (WOOD, Analysis), (WOOD, Fungus Attack).

CARD ALERT: 811

49 ID NO. F172X019942
DETERMINING LOSS OF WOOD SUBSTANCE AND SELECTED ASCOMYCETES THAT OCCUR ON OR IN WOOD

Deuteromycetes and selected ascomycetes that occur on or in wood

Stewart, E. L.
 Madison, Wis., Forest Products Laboratory, 1979
 WISCONSIN
 165 p.; 27 cm. --

United States. Forest Products Laboratory. U.S.D.A. Forest Service general technical report FPL : 24
 NAL: ASD11.A57 No.24

Languages: ENGLISH
 Subfile: USDA (US DEPT. AGR); USDA (US DEPT. AGR);
 Government Source: FEDERAL
 Document Type: MONOGRAPH; BIBLIOGRAPHY
 Descriptors: Ascomycetes-Bibliography; Fungi imperfecti-Bibliography; fungi imperfecti-Bibliography; wood-decaying fungi-Bibliography; Fungi imperfecti-Bibliography; Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520); PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505)

49 **EFFECT OF ANTISEPTICS ON SOIL MICROFLORA DURING SOIL BURIAL TESTING**

1155832 F1003-01188 1
More effective use of tropical woods.

Matsuoka, S.
Mokuzai Kogyo (Wood Industry).
See Also: 1155823 F1003-01179

18 ref., 2 p1.

Species are rated according to their resistance to wood-destroying fungi and a bark beetle, and according to the ease of impregnation and penetration of preservatives.

Descriptors: tropical timbers; durability of wood; natural; decay in wood; resistance; preservative-treated wood; preservative penetration and fixation

Identifiers: Japan; Tropical
DC No: FPA 5.0 + (213) : See Mokuzai Kogyo 32 (11) (1977)

Subject Codes: F10213 F1050

51 **EFFECT OF ANTISEPTICS ON SOIL MICROFLORA DURING SOIL BURIAL**

Army Foreign Science and Technology Center Washington D C (038300)

AUTHOR: Petrenko, I. A.
6685H2 Fld: 6M, 6F, 908 USGRDR6922
9 Sep 69 10p

Rept No: FSTC-HT-23-299-69
Project: FSTC-0423100

Trans. of Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Sibirskoe Otdelenie. Izvestiya, Seriya Biologo-Meditsinskikh, n3 p72-75 1968.

Abstract: Specific ecological conditions are created in soil containing antiseptics, which determine the nature of the microflora which develop. Examination of soil surrounding buried antiseptic-treated wood has revealed that the toxicity of antiseptics is maximal during the first year, and decreases with time. The antiseptics FKhm-7751 and copper naphthenate are toxic for Chaetomium laatum and selectively affect Opheostomacoeruleum, Acrostalagmus cinnabarinus, Cladosporium herbarum, Micelium sterilis. The continuous occurrence of the fungi Monotropa sp., Monilia sitophila, Fusarium sp., and bacteria Vibrio vulgaris in soil containing antiseptics, suggests that they are very resistant species. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Germicides. Microorganisms). (+Microorganisms. Soils). (+Wood, Protective treatments). Ecology. USSR. Wood, Effectiveness. Bacteria. Fungi

Identifiers: Translations, Antiseptic treated wood, Copper naphthenates, FKhm-7751 antiseptic
AD-694 414 CFSTI Prices: HC A02/MF A01

50 **ECOLOGY AND THERMAL INACTIVATION OF MICROBES IN AND ON VEHICLE COMPONENTS SECOND QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT, JUL. 1 - SEP. 30, 1965**

Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. Div. of Environmental Engineering and Food Protection.
AUTHOR: Angelotti, R.; Campbell, J. E.; Crawford, R. G.; Gilchrist, J. E.; Hall, H. E.

0843J2 Fld: 6F STAR0406
Oct 65 23P

Rept No: NASA-CR-69345
Contract: NASA ORDER R-36

Descriptors: *Bacillus, *Bacteria, *Contamination, *Toxicity, Acetone, Agar, Balsa, Component, Ecology, Filter, Interplanetary, Microorganism, Pad, Plastic, Plate, Recovery, Solubility, Space vehicle, Spore, Surface, Thermal, Wood

N66-15381 CFSTI Prices: PC A02/MF A01

52 138251 ID No. 1171038251

Effect of carbon to nitrogen ratio of substrate on the growth, composition, cellulase production, and wood-destroying capacity of *Polystictus versicolor*

LEVI, M.; CHWIL, H.G.; FR.

Hickson, C., Timber Res. and Development Lab., Castleford, Yorkshire.

Biodegradation of Materials. Microbiological and Allied Aspects. Proc. of 1st Int Biodegradation Symp Sept 9-14 1968, Southampton Univ., final, p 775-83.

The rate of growth, N content, composition, cellulase production, and wood destroying capacity of the common white-rot fungus, *Polystictus versicolor*, were determined on substrates with a wide range of C to N ratios. In synthetic liquid media N content of mycelium varied from 8. 2% of the dry weight of mycelium at C to N ratio of 4 to 1 to 0. 1% at a C to N ratio of 1600 to 1. At C to N ratios of less than 800 to 1, the maximum amount of growth of the fungus was limited by the amount of available carbon (C) not nitrogen (N).

Descriptors: (1) WOOD, DECAY, CFTULOSE, BIOTINGEFFECTING.

CARD ALFR1 000

410670 ID No. - F1740210670
54 EVALUATING CHEMICALS FOR CONTROLLING BIODETERIORATION OF STORED WOOD CHIPS.

Erlyn, Wallace E.

Forest Prod. Lab., Madison, Wis.
For Prod J v 23 n 11 Nov 1973 p 21-25
CODEN: FPJQAB
Thirty chemicals or chemical mixtures were evaluated for their effectiveness in controlling fungal degradation in wood chips during outside storage. Twenty-three of the chemicals proved effective at various concentrations. 15 refs.
Descriptors: (1) WOOD PRESERVATION, WOOD WASTE, CHEMICALS.
CARD ALERT: 803, 811

53 ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIORATION OF PVC: MICROBIAL ATTACK.

Cadmus, Eugene L.

Ventron Corp., Beverly, Mass.

SPP. Ont Sect. Rec. Tech Conf on P. V. C. Perform in Var Environ, Toronto, Ont., Oct 24-25 1978 Publ by SPE, Greenwich, Conn, 1978, p 81-84
Resistance to microbial attack, the destructive action of fungi and bacteria, is often ignored in the design of plastic materials. Many formulators consider polymers to be inert to the biological effects of environmental exposures. Many workers have reported that synthetic polymers are not susceptible to microbial attack. However, there are two factors which alter the situation. The first is that the polymers are seldom used alone. They are combined with formulating ingredients, such as plasticizers, pigments, fillers and stabilizers; and they are used in multi-component constructions involving susceptible materials (EM DASH, cotton, paper, wood etc.). The second contributing factor is that the severity of microbial attack depends on the concentration of the solution. With high dilution, attack can range from complete functional failure, through embrittlement and cracking, to the stains, odors and defacement of surface growth. Resistance to microorganisms can be improved by using non-migratory plasticizers and avoiding the most susceptible ones like adipates, azelates and high levels of epoxidized soybean oil. The biocides used in PVC to prevent the growth of microorganisms include organometallic compounds such as trialkyl tin oxides, arsenicals, and organic complexes of antimony or copper; some organic sulfur compounds are also used, as are quaternary ammonium compounds. Fungus Resistance, (2) POLYVINYL CHLORIDE, (3) Fungus Resistance), RACTECOLY, (PLASTICS, Environmental Impact), BIOCHMICAL ENGINEERING, CARD ALERT: 461, 817, 901

54 EVALUATING CHEMICALS FOR CONTROLLING BIODETERIORATION OF STORED WOOD CHIPS.

Erlyn, Wallace E.

Forest Prod. Lab., Madison, Wis.
For Prod J v 23 n 11 Nov 1973 p 21-25
CODEN: FPJQAB
Thirty chemicals or chemical mixtures were evaluated for their effectiveness in controlling fungal degradation in wood chips during outside storage. Twenty-three of the chemicals proved effective at various concentrations. 15 refs.
Descriptors: (1) WOOD PRESERVATION, WOOD WASTE, CHEMICALS.
CARD ALERT: 803, 811

55 594865 FO037 05811 Experimental preservative treatment of three tropical hardwoods by double-diffusion processes.

Johnson, B. R.; Gonzalez, L. G. E.

Forest Products Journal, 1976, 26, 1, 39-46

Language: En

18 ref.

Describes laboratory experiments in Wisconsin to ascertain

the most effective type of double-diffusion preservative

treatment for preventing severe decay and insect attack in

three Costa Rican hardwoods viz. Prioria copaifera,

Schizolobium parahybum and Brosimum utile, at various stages

of seasoning. Tested variations in preservative treatments

included the use of solutions of different concentrations, at

different temperatures, and for different soaking periods.

Some wood samples were incised to a depth of 5/8 inch.

Duration of soaking had the most pronounced effect on

preservative retention, but the time required for a specific

degree of retention depended on the condition and preparation

of the sample and on the concentration of the solution. With

all species, nearly all tested modifications of the

double-diffusion process gave retentions of preservatives

considered to be sufficient to protect wood against decay and

insect attack, though field trials are necessary to verify

these results.

Descriptors: Prioria; copaifera; Schizolobium; parahybum;

Brosimum; utile; preservation, wood etc.; non-pressure

treatments; pre-treatments

DC No: 841.25-176.1(213).

Subject Codes: F8412

56 FACTORS INFLUENCING DECAY OF UNTREATED WOOD

Forest Products Lab., Madison, Wis. (141 700)

Research note.

3054F1 F1d: 2F, 11 USGRDR6707

Jan 67 3P

Rept. No: FPL-0154

Monitor: 18

Abstract: The various conditions that have been shown by study and experience to influence the decay of wood are discussed. These particularly touch on the fungi's need for moisture, air, and suitable temperatures, and how control measures usually hinge on restricting at least one of these. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Wood, Fungus deterioration), Degradation, Moisture, Air, Temperature, Trees, Drying, Buildings, Control

CFSTI Prices: PC A02/MF A01

AD-646 568

57 FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUNGUS-PROOF BARRIER MATERIALS. I. TREATMENTS FOR KRAFT PAPER. II. PLASTIC AND ASPHALT LAMINATES

Research note.
Pitman-Dunn Research Labs Frankford Arsenal Philadelphia P
(283750)

Technical research articles

AUTHOR: Ross, Sidney H.; Teitel, Leonard
2592H2 F1d: 13C, 6E, 11H, 11K, 13G USGRDR6612
1966 2p

Rept No: A66-5
Project: da-1C024401A329
Availability: Published in Developments in Industrial
Microbiology, v7 p179-200 1966. Copies to DDC users only.

Abstract: Treatments for Kraft Paper: Six commercial fungicides were added to kraft paper and fungus resistance determined by soil burial and agar surface methods. Influence of aqueous leaching and storage at elevated temperature on fungus resistance of treated papers was determined. It was found that fungus resistance is dependent on the concentration per unit area of the sheet, not on concentration of fungicide per unit weight. A number of fungitoxic compounds were compared for protection provided paper. Effects of molds (originating from wood containers) on adjacent kraft paper or barrier material liners were investigated. Liners made of fungicidally treated paper remained in good condition even though growth was present on adjacent untreated wood surface. Untreated kraft paper or barrier material used to line treated wood boxes was not deteriorated. Asphalt and Plastic Laminates: Untreated kraft paper and kraft paper treated with fungicides were made into laminates with polyethylene and tested by soil burial and agar surface methods. The polyethylene layers had only a very slight effect on delaying or decreasing microbial attack on the untreated paper, but did aid in further inhibiting fungal deterioration of treated paper. If a fungicide was added to the asphalt but not the paper, there was complete protection against fungi even though no fungicide was added to the asphalt. (Author)

Descriptors: (+Fungusproofing, *Containers), (+Paper, Fungusproofing), (+Laminated plastics, Fungusproofing), (+Asphalt, Fungusproofing), Fungicides, Fungus deterioration, Packaging, Wood, Storage, Polyethylene plastics, preservation, Resistance(Biological)

AD-632 504

58 276229 10035 06479 ¹ First seminar on wood preservation. Technical notes. Notas
prácticas. Seminario sobre la preservación de maderas. Techniques.
Hofmiller, H.; Romero, A.; E. Lopez G., O.; Mejia M., L.
P. M. Medellin; Colombia. Facultad de Ciencias Agrícolas, Universidad Nacional
1969. 121 pp.
Language: Es
many ref.

A collection of technical notes, prepared for the course on wood preservation by the Forest Products Laboratory of the University at Medellin, Colombia. It contains: A list of wood preservatives with names and addresses of manufacturers; A list of 45 species of Latin American timbers of very high natural durability; A preliminary study of the efficacy and required concentration of the fungicidal additive Osmose-plus against the decay of *Fusarium* sp. on specimens of *Virola* treated with CCA Osmose K 33 salts (H. Hofmiller; O. Lopez, G.; L.C. Mejia M.); and several papers by E. Romero, including: Termito problems in Eucalypt plantations in tropical zones; Contribution to study of *Alnus jorullensis* - wood preservation; Analysis of the susceptibility of *Cupressus lusitanica* to attack by *Lyctus*; Some considerations on the use of *Mancio* o *timber* in contact with the soil (describing trials in Puerto Rico); The present state of timber preservation in Colombia; and Wood preservation in tropical countries.

Descriptors: Eucalyptus; sp(p); and hybrids; wood; termite attack; insect pests; *Isop.*; *Virola*; sp(p); *Alnus*; *jorullensis*; *Cupressus lusitanica*; *Lyctus*; *Fusarium*; preservation, wood etc.; conferences, symposia; durability of wood, natural; America, Latin; timbers; Colombia; preservation, wood; preservatives, wood
DC No: 841((861) + 946.2) + 814.1(174(803) + 174.7
Cupressus lusitanica + 844.1--172.8 *Fusarium* sp. + 453 145.7x07((213) + 178.1 *Eucalyptus* spp.).
Subject Codes: F811 F453107 : F814 : F8441 : F845 : F9462

59. FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORY LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON FUNGUS AND INSECT DEFECTS IN FOREST PRODUCTS
Forest Products Lab Madison Wis (141700)
4034F2 Fld: 11L 2F USGRDR6801
Oct 67 36P
Prepared in cooperation with Wisconsin Univ., Madison.

Abstract: The forest products laboratory list of publications contains a partial list, arranged chronologically, on 'Fungus and Insect Defects in Forest Products'. Information on obtaining the publications are given. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Wood, Defects(Materials)), (+Forestry, Bibliographies), Fungi, Insects, Plywood, Chemicals, Physical properties, Discoloration, Wood pulp, Degradation
AD-661 102 CFSTI Prices: PC A03/MF A01

60 79139948 80010099 Holding Library: AGL From studies on the effect of turpentine on the health state of trees (*Pinus*, insect pests and fungus diseases)
Z badań nad wpływem żywicowania na stan zdrowotny drzew Kolk, A.; Sieroła, Z.
Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawn. Rolnicze i Lesne. Prace Instytutu Badańczego Leśnictwa. 1979. (542/548)
1979. p. 177-187.
NAL: 99.9 W263
17 ref
Geographic Location: Poland
Document Type: ARTICLE
Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520); INSECT PESTS AND CONTROL; FOREST TREES AND WOOD PRODUCTS(4545); PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505)

985795 MO058-02416 1
61 **Fungal decomposition in relation to carbon dioxide evolution**
in a tropical sal forest biome.
Dwivedi, R. S.; Shukla, A. N.
Banaras Hindu Univ., Varanasi, India.
Proceedings of the Indian National Science Academy, B.,
1977, 43, 1/2, 26-32.

9 ref., 4 tab.

Fungal decomposition of litter and total soil respiration at monthly intervals were studied for 1 yr in a Shorea robusta forest. Phycomycetes were isolated at first and were later replaced by cellulose decomposing ascomycetes and deuteromycetes. Evolution of CO₂ was correlated with temp. and the fungal population. The respiration rate of the soil was greater than that from litter in all months except Aug. and Sept., when the reverse occurred.

Descriptors: Shorea robusta; fungus; decomposition of litter

Identifiers: India

Subject Codes: M341162

63 Fungusproofing. (Industrial Processing Series). Volume I

Defense Documentation Center Alexandria Va (107200)

Report bibliography Dec 43-Jul 70.
A1855D2 Fld: 6F, 13H, 71L GRA1709
Feb 71 74p*
Rept No: DDC-TAS-70-83-1
See also Volume 2, AD-514 601.

Abstract: The bibliography is the first volume of a two-volume set on Fungusproofing in a series of bibliographies on Industrial Processing. It includes 44 annotated references and covers the period from January 1953 to January 1971. Corporate author-monitoring agency, subject, title, personal author, and report number indexes are included.

Descriptors: (*Fungusproofing, *Bibliographies), Corrosion inhibition, Plastics, Weatherproofing, Textiles, Paints, Microorganisms, Fungicides, Coatings, Fungus deterioration, Moistureproofing, Degradation, Fungi, Composition board

Identifiers: Wood rotting fungus, Brown rot fungus

AD-720 202 NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

64 Fungusproofing

Defense Documentation Center Alexandria Va (107200)

Report bibliography Dec 43-Aug 72.
C2191B2 Fld: 6F, 71L* 57p GRA17405
Dec 73 265p*
Rept No: DDC-TAS-73-72
Monitor: 18
Supersedes AD-720 202.

Abstract: The bibliography is a collection of references relating to fungusproofing as it pertains to industrial processing. The process of weatherproofing, coating, moistureproofing, fungus deterioration, and fungicides are discussed. Corporate Author-Monitoring Agency, Subject, Title, and personal Author indexes are included. (Author)

Descriptors: *Fungicides, *Fungusproofing, Fungusproofing, Moistureproofing, Weatherproofing, Plastics, Textiles, Microorganisms, Coatings, Fungus deterioration, Paper, Composition board, Wood, Humidity

Identifiers: SD

AD-771 700/2 NTIS Prices: PC A12/MF A01

65 Fungicide efficiency of pentachlorophenol and tetrachlorophenol in the protection of wood

Efficacité fungicide du pentachlorophénol et du tetrachlorophénol dans la protection du bois
Leclercq, A.; Gembloux, Presses agronomiques de Gembloux.
Bulletin des recherches agronomiques de Gembloux, v. 12
(3) 1977, p. 215-222.

ISSN 0435-2033:

NAL: S5.B8

Languages: FRENCH ; ENGLISH

6 ref

Document Type: ARTICLE

Section Headings: PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL (4505)

65 79102244 79090470 Holding Library: AGL Glucose-2-ox idase activity and accumulation of D-arabino-2-hexosulose in cultures of the Basidiomycete *Oudemansiella mucida* (Wood-destroying fungus). Volc, J.; Sedmera, P. Praha, : Academia. *Folia microbiologica*. v. 23 (4) . 1978. p. 292-298. ISSN 0015-5632; NAL: 448.3 C332 Languages: ENGLISH 16 ref Document Type: ARTICLE Section Headings: PLANT PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY. GENFRAL (4030); FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520)

66 Growth of selected cellulolytic fungi on wood pulp CHAHAL DS; GRAY WD Punjab Agricultural Univ, Ludhiana, India. Biodegradation of Materials, Microbiological and Allied Aspects, Proc of 1st Int Biodegradation Symp Sept 9-14 1968. Southampton Univ, Engl. p 584-93 Although many fungi show cellulolytic activity, very few could grow on wood pulp as a carbon source. It is interesting to note that *Rhizoctonia* sp., a cellulolytic fungus, which has never been reported to deteriorate any cellulosic fabric, utilized pulp more readily and produced more total protein than all other fungi tested. With respect to total protein production, in general *Rhizoctonia* sp. surpassed *Myrothecium verrucaria*, *Chetomium globosum* and *Trichoderma* sp., which are best known for their high cellulolytic activity and are among the most commonly occurring organisms responsible for deterioration of cellulosic material.

67 Guide to the Inspection of New Houses and Houses Under Construction for Conditions which Favor Attack by Wood-Inhabiting Fungi and Insects Levy, Michael P. North Carolina State Univ. at Raleigh. School of Forest Resources, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. Office of Policy Development and Research, Forest Service, Washington, DC. 1979 46p Sponsored in part by Forest Service, Washington, DC.

68 How to beat daylights out of fungi IRVINE JT Nat Engr v 73 n 8 Aug 1969 p 6-7 Methods of controlling fungus growth in '% dry %' sections of wooden water cooling tower including plenum, mist eliminator, and fan stack are reviewed; advantages of method that involves applying fungicide utilizing electric fog machine.

69 010052 ID NO. - EI700X010052 How to beat daylights out of fungi IRVINE JT Nat Engr v 73 n 8 Aug 1969 p 6-7 Methods of controlling fungus growth in '% dry %' sections of wooden water cooling tower including plenum, mist eliminator, and fan stack are reviewed; advantages of method that involves applying fungicide utilizing electric fog machine.

70 010052 ID NO. - EI700X010052 DESCRIPTORS: (+WATER COOLING TOWERS, +wood). (WATER COOLING TOWERS, Maintenance). CARD ALERT: 160, 222

71 010052 ID NO. - EI700X010052 DESCRIPTORS: (+WOOD, 'Fungus Attack). CARD ALERT: 000

4-00021 ID No: F1741270021
72 INITIAL WOOD DECAY STAGES AS REVEALED BY SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY.

Author: Sircana M.; Zabel, R. A.
 State: Univ of NY, Syracuse
 Scanning Electron Microsc. Symp. 7th Annl. Proc. I11 Inst of Technical Res Inst, Chicago, Apr 8-11 1974 p 445-451. Available from IITRI, Chicago, IL, 1974
 Initial decay stages caused by representatives of the major types of wood decay microorganisms were examined by scanning electron microscopy. The purposes were to determine the roles of hyphae in initial wood penetration and related early stages of decay and to explore the utility of this instrument for studying hyphal development and growth patterns in wood. 15
 Description: *MICROSCOPES, ELECTRON. (wood, Microscopic Examination).
 (ARD) AFRI: 422, 423, 811

74 Isolation of Lignin Degrading Tropical Microorganisms

National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C. Research Applied to National Needs.

Progress rept. 1 May-31 Dec 76

AUTHOR: Scott, W.; Roth, F.
 D3165A1 Fld: 11L, 6C, 71R, 57C, 71L GRA17720
 1976 18P
 Rept No: NSF/RA-77/0100
 Monitor: 18

Abstract: This study is designed to examine decomposing wood from tropical and subtropical areas with the purpose of isolating such growth forms. The decaying wood is fragmented and plated on a battery of media designed to select out the organisms possessing ligninolytic and cellulolytic attributes. Such forms are placed in pure culture, studied as to their taxonomy and evaluated for the capacity to grow on various lignin and cellulose substrates. The amount of lignin degradation is determined by employing Bjorkman lignin and the presence or absence of polyphenol oxidases are assayed.

Descriptors: *Lignin, *Biodegradation, 'Wood pulp, Culture media, Substrates, Fungi, Bioassay, Cellulase, Removal, Separation, Wood products, Tropical regions

Identifiers: NTISNSFRA

PR-269 408/1ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

73 International Symposium on Biological Damage (1st) (Pervyi Mezhdunarodnyi Simpozium po Biologicheskim Povrezdeniyam)

Army Foreign Science and Technology Center Washington D C (038300)

AUTHOR: Sinadskii, Yu. V.
 A1291F2 Fld: 6M, 57K USGRDR7102
 24 Sep 70 11P
 Rept No: FSTC-HI-23-984-70

Trans. of Mikrobiologiya i Fitopatologiya (USSR) v2 n4 p397-400
 1969.

Abstract: The problem of biological damage of materials should be examined in close association with phytopathology and mycology, entomology and zoology, the chemistry of wood and cellulose, the industrial processes involved in wood processing, etc. Solution of this problem will make it possible to increase the longevity and reliability of articles and structures and will show how to preserve materials and products. The First International Symposium on Biological Damage was held at Southampton University (England). The subject matter of the symposium was as follows: fundamentals and mechanisms of biological damage. Contending with biological damage, enzymatic damage to materials, corrosion, mechanical damage and functional interference. Summaries of reports of interest are presented.

Descriptors: (*Microbiology, Degradation), (+Degradation, Materials), Fungus deterioration, Enzymes, Damage, Corrosion, Materials, Ecology, Microorganisms, Cellulose, Fouling, Wood, Plants(Botany), USSR

Identifiers: *Biodegradation, Translations

AD-715 034 NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

75 Isolation of Lignocellulose Transforming Microbes

Wisconsin Univ.-Madison, Dept. of Entomology, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. Engineering and Applied Science (NRR949049)

Progress rept. no. 3, 15 Feb-14 Aug 79

AUTHOR: Norris, Dale M.

GO474G2 Fld: 6M, 57K

1979 15p

Grant: NSF-AER77-08279

Monitor: NSF/RA-790222

Abstract: Research on the isolation and identification of ectosymbionts which degrade lignin into substances, including appetite stimulants, is reported. Principal highlights to date include (1) demonstration that a strain of *Fusarium solani*, a major ectosymbiont of ambrosia beetles, alters lignin model compounds by sidechain oxidation; (2) the degradation of the lignin in sound hardwood substrate under several in vitro conditions caused by a fungal ectosymbiotic strain associated with the beetle, *Dendroctonus pseudotsugae*; (3) extensive field research programs conducted to isolate new strains of ectosymbiotic microbes from three species of ambrosia beetle; and (4) prototype multi-species microbial systems to convert lignin of standard hardwood substrate into simple phenolics that stimulate the appetite of domesticated animals and also yield high protein microbial mass for use as animal feeds/stuffs. Experimental methods are described and results tabulated and graphed. Eight references are listed.

Descriptors: +Lignocellulose, Cellulose, Lignin, Coleoptera, Isolation, Identifying, Fungi, Insects, Wood, Feeding stuffs, Bioassay, Microorganisms

Identifiers: Dendroctonus pseudotsugae, *Fctosymcotes*, *Fusarium solani*, NITSNSFRA

PB80-118441 NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

962624 ID NO.: E1790862624
76 LABORATORY SCREENING TESTS OF FUNGICIDES OF LOW TOXIC HAZARD
FOR PREVENTING FUNGAL STAIN OF LUMBER.

Unigil, H. H.
Can For Serv, East For Prod Lab, Ottawa, Ont
For Prod J v 29 n 4 Apr 1979 p 55-56 COPEN: RP10AB
This report presents results of further laboratory tests with 23 fungicides, many of which were agricultural fungicides with low mammalian toxicity. Some of the better performing compounds from these laboratory tests, and others, are being tested outdoors near Ottawa, Ontario. 4 refs.
DESCRIPTORS: (LUMBER, *testing), (WOOD, Fungus Attack), FUNGICIDES.

IDENTIFIERS: FUNGAL STAIN
CARD ALERT: 811, 421, 804

77 81011498 80737219 Holding Library: AGL; AGL
List of publications: Biodegradation and preservation of wood United States. Forest Products Laboratory. Madison, Wis., USDA, Forest Service, Forest Products Laboratory. WISCONSIN NAL: AT5800.U52
Languages: ENGLISH
Subfile: USDA - (US DEPT. AGR); 938514;
Government Source: FEDERAL
Document Type: SERIES
Descriptors: Wood -Preservation--Bibliography--Periodicals;
Wood research--Bibliography--Periodicals;
Section Headings: FOREST PRODUCTS-WOOD(K510)

78 Long-term storage of cultures of wood-inhibiting fungi under mineral oil. Perrin, P.W. J. *Mycologia*, v. 71 (4), July/Aug 1979. p. 867-869. ill. ISSN 0027 5514; NAL 450 M99 Languages: ENGLISH 6 ref Subfile: OTHER US (NOT EXP STN, EXT, USDA: SINCE 12/76); Document Type: ARTICLE Section Headings: PLANT PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY, GENERAL (4030); PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL (4505) Monitor: 11000-01604 1 Manual of wood preservation des bois en climat tropical. Deon, G. *Point Paris, France: CIRF(?)*. 1978. ?; 111 pp. loc. abd. Source: *revue des Forêts des Tropiques* No. 177, p. 30. Price: 66 fr. Languages: fr A practical manual, with chapters headed: protection of saw logs; temporary protection of fresh sawn timber and rotary cut veneers; protection of wood installation: Agents of deterioration; Natural durability of timber. Preservation of wood before installation (materials and processes); Impregnability of wood; Protection of building timber; protection of squared timber used in contact with the soil; protection of roundwood (pit props, posts and poles); protection of plywood; protection of wood in marine uses. Descriptors: book; preservation, wood etc.; durability of wood, natural; decay in wood; prevention; control; tropical timbers. DC No: TPA 55 + (243) Subject Codes: F1055

80 Mechanism of Degradation of Wood and Pulp Products in Water Solution. Arizona Univ., Tucson. Dept. of Chemistry. Technical completion rept. 1 Jul 71-30 Jun 72 AUTHOR: Steelink, Cornelius; Clare, Sheldon I. A5242L3 Fld: 7C, 6A, 59D, 68D, 57K GRA17221 3 Aug 72 7p Project: OWRRA-033-ARIZ(1) Monitor: OWRRA-033-ARIZ(1)

Abstract: The industrial production of paper and pulp from wood yields lignin (or spent liquors) as a by-product. This dark brown material is discharged as effluent in most operations. The authors very briefly discuss the microbiological and chemical degradation of lignin to determine which fungi are most effective in attacking it and what chemical sites are most susceptible to attack. In addition, the origin of the dark-colored substances that are produced by the chemical processes in wood pulping are discussed.

Descriptors: (+Lignin, *Biodegradation), (*Spent Liquors(Pulping), Biodegradation), (*Water pollution, Spent Liquors(Pulping)), Decomposition reactions, Industrial wastes, Fungi, PH, Colors(Materials), Quinones

Identifiers: Water pollution control. *Lignosulfonates *Polyporaceae.

PB-211 645 NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

81 F1001-01989 1 Meeting report, IUFRO Division V, Group 55.03, Wood protection, Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 17-23 Feb. 1975.
 IUFRO Division V, 55.03 Groupe protection du bois, Reunion d'Abidjan, 17-23 Fevrier 1975.
 Addo-Ashong, F. W.; Ampong, F. F. K.; Odeyinde, M. A.; Lucas, E. B.; Vergnet, L. F.; Liese, W.; Deon, G.; Aliiot, H.; Richardson, B. A.; Becker, G.; Berhane, Z.; Yusuf, E.; Fougerousse, M.; Levy, C. R.; Bedel, J.; Rakotovao, G.; Thiel, J.; Reydel, J.; Buchwald, G.; Cymorek, S.; Hinterberger, H.; Metzner, W.; Johnson, B. R.; Gjovik, L.; R.; Baechler, R. H.; Mason, C. G. W.; Watson, R. W.; Willeitner, H.
 International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
 Publ: Nogent-sur-Marne, France; Centre Technique Forestier Tropical. 1976. 212 pp.

Languages: Fr, En
 Addo-Ashong, F. W.; Ampong, F. F. K. Some problems of wood preservation in Ghana. (9 ref.) Odeyinde, M. A.; Lucas, E. B. The relevance of wood preservation for increased utilization of 'lesser-used' timber species in Nigeria. (6 ref.) Vergnet, L. F. (Aspects of the development of wood preservation in the Ivory Coast.) Perspective de développement de la préservation des bois en Côte d'Ivoire. Liese, W. Scope and functions of a wood preservation laboratory in a developing country. Deon, G. (Trials with fungicides and insecticides for the preservation of freshly-cut roundwood in a tropical climate.) L'expérimentation des produits fongicides et insecticides pour la préservation, en climat tropical des billes de coupe fraîche. (2 p.) Aliiot, H. (Chemicals for the protection of roundwood in the tropics. Application methods for satisfactory results.) Produits chimiques utilisés pour la protection des billes en climat tropical. Conditions d'application pour obtenir des résultats satisfaisants. Richardson, B. A. Safer stain control using quaternary ammonium compounds and borates. (11 ref.) Treatment against stain fungi. Becker, G. (African xylophagous termites.) Sur les termites xylophages d'Afrique. (29 ref., 4 p.) Berhane, Z.; Yusuf, E. Effect of different preservatives on the termite resistance of some common Ethiopian timbers. (3 ref.) Becker, G. Laboratory tests on the natural resistance of wood species against different termite species. (44 ref.) Fougousse, M. (Trials on the natural resistance of tropical timbers to marine borers in the Mediterranean.) Experiences sur la resistance naturelle des bois tropicaux aux xylophages marins en Méditerranée. (3 p.) Levy, C. R. The introduction of wood preservation into Papua New Guinea and its effect on the rural economy. (6 ref., 6 p.) Bedel, J.; Rakotovao, G.; Thiel, J. (Trials on the preservation of poles and posts for rural use in Madagascar.) Experiences de préservation de perches et piquets à usage rural en République Malgache. (15 ref., 5 p.) Reydel, J. (Problems of preservation of tropical timbers as semi-finished products. 1. Technical aspects.) Problèmes de conservation des bois tropicaux sous forme de produits semi-finis. 1. Aspects

technologiques. Buchwald, G.; Cymorek, S.; Hinterberger, H.; Metzner, W. Problems of preservation of tropical timbers as semi-finished products. 2. Biological and chemical aspects. (17 ref., 7 p.) Johnson, R. R.; Gjovik, L. R.; Baechler, R. H. preservative treatment by double diffusion and its applicability to tropical woods. (13 ref., 1 p.) Mason, C. G. W. An apparatus and technique for perfusion treatment of tropical woods. (7 ref.) Levy, C. R. The field evaluation of the perfusion (IPSD) process for treatment of round timbers in Papua-New Guinea. Watson, R. W. Controlled preservative treatment of tropical secondary species. (8 ref., 2 p.) Deon, G. (Research on the permeability of tropical hardwoods.) Recherches sur l'imperméabilite des bois feuillus tropicaux. (1 p.) Willeitner, H. Factors influencing the application of wood preservation methods in tropical countries. Descriptors: conferences, symposia; preservation, wood; preservation, wood etc.; economics; developing countries; preservation, wood-treated wood; laboratory testing; field and service trials; preservative treatment; poles; posts; stain preservatives, wood; ammonium compounds; B compounds; stain fungi; stains in wood; control; termites; timber pests; resistance; marine borers DC No: FPA 1.19 + 5.5 + (213)
 Subject Codes: F10119 F1055

82 METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE RESISTANCE OF NON-METALLIC MATERIALS TO THE DESTRUCTIVE ACTION OF FUNGI

Army Biological Labs Frederick M (000000)
 AUTHOR: Fierov, B. K.; Maslennikova, M. S.; Surovtseva, D. A.
 1974D1 USGRDR6515
 Nov 63 2p
 Rept No: trans-945
 Monitor: TT-65-62499
 Trans. of Mikrobiologiya (USSR) v32 n3 p551-7 1963.
 Descriptors: (*Fungus deterioration, Materials). (*Materials, Fungus deterioration). Tropical regions, Wood, Adhesives, Fibers (Natural), Plastics, Rubber, Paints, Plants (Botany), Culture media, Growth, Nutrition, Fungi, Dust, Test methods, USSR

AD-616 693 CFSTI Price: PC A02

710972 ID NO. F1770210972
83 MICROBIAL ASPECTS OF THE DETERIORATION OF MATERIALS.
 Gilbert, R. J. (Ed.); Lovelock, D. W. (Ed.)
 Cent. Public Health Lab. Food Hyg. Lab., London, Engl.
 Soc. for Appl. Bacteriol., Tech. Ser. n 9 Publ by Academic Press,
 New York, NY, 1975, 261 p.

This volume contains 14 contributions to the Autumn Demonstration Meeting of the Society of Applied Bacteriology, October 24, 1973, in London. Some papers are: organisms for biodegradation testing; FM DASH molds and fungi; isolation and characterization of wood inhabiting fungi; marine fouling alone; the microbial spoilage of pharmaceutical products. The remaining papers: deal with biodegradation of timber, metals, aircraft fuel systems, petroleum products, pipe wrappings and coatings, wool, rubber, tobacco and footwear. Bibliography data at end of each paper.

DESCRIPTORS: (*MATERIALS, *Decomposition), BIOCHEMICAL ENGINEERING, MICROBIOLOGY, BIODETERIORATION

IDENTIFIERS: CARD ALERT: 461, 802

10 NO. F1770210972
85 Microbiological aspects of wood chip storage in tropical environments.
 Greaves, H.
 CSIRO, For. Products Res., Melbourne, Vict., Australia, 1975, 28, 3, 315-322.

Languages: En
 3 diag., 2 tab.

The microbiology of wood chip storage was examined in small experimental piles at 2 sites in New Guinea. Biodeterioration occurred as wood discolouration and loss of wood substance, including celluloses; over a period of 2-4 months c. 20%/month of the vol. of the pile was seriously discoloured and wood substance loss amounted to c. 1.5%/month. Decay was mainly due to soft rotting organisms including *Chaetomium globosum*, *C. thermophile*, *Humicola lanuginosa*, *Cephalosporium acremonium* and *Gliomastix subiculososa*. Wood rotting basidiomycetes were infrequent, although pockets of white rotted mycelial matted chips were observed in the outer 1.5 m in one pile. A successional trend of colonization of micro-organisms was established and profiles of the main zones of microbiological activity were determined. The rapid rise in temp., characteristic of wood piles after construction, had a marked influence on microbial populations. Thermotolerant spp. included *Humicola* spp., *Aspergillus* spp., some actinomycetes and *Bacillus* spp. Reasonable chemical control of biodeterioration was achieved by dipping chip samples in 1% Na pentachlorophenate. Three trichlorophenol formulations were less effective.

Descriptors: timber chips; decay; New Guinea, fungi associated: *Chaetomium*; *globosum*; *thermophile*; *Humicola*; *lanuginosa*; *Cephalosporium*; *acremonium*; *Gliomastix*; *subiculososa*; sodium pentachlorophenate; against; timber chips decay
 Subject Codes: M3430

152547 ID NO. F1771052547
84 Microbial attack of timber and allied constructional materials
 SAVORY, JG
 Ministry of Technol., Forest Products Res. Lab.,
 Buckinghamsire, Biotdeterioration of Materials, Microbiological and Allied Aspects, Proc. of 1st Int. Biotdeterioration Symp Sept 9-14 1968, Southampton Univ., Engl. p 403-7

The characteristics of constructional timber, and of building materials manufactured from wood, which influence microbial attack are outlined. Lignicolous microorganisms of economic importance are separated into groups based on their characteristic effects upon timber. The interrelations between types of material, situation and mode of use and the groups of organisms likely to be of importance are discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: *BUILDING MATERIALS, WOOD, CARD ALERT: 000

86 79084240 79072386 Holding Library: AGL
Microbiological degradation of lignin by wood-destroying
fungi
Ozolina, N.R.; Sergeeva, V.N.
Riga, "Zinatne"
Vestis.Latvijas PSR zinatnu akademija. 1979. (6) . 1979.
P. 107-121. 111.
ISSN 0132-6422;
NAL: 511 R442
Languages: RUSSIAN
53 ref
Document Type: ARTICLE
Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520)

87 770671 ID NO.: E1770970671
MICRO-ORGANISMS AFFECTING QUALITY OF HARDWOOD TREES GROWING
ON SOUTHERN PINE SITES AND OF PRODUCTS MADE FROM THEM.
DeGroot, R. C.; McCracken, F. I.
USDA, For Serv, Gulfport, Miss
For Prod J v 27 n 6 Jun 1977 p 17-24 CODEN: FPJOAB
The effects of microorganisms on living trees #TM DASH\$
trunk rots, root rots, wilts, dieback, and shake #EM DASH\$ and
on the final products #EM DASH\$ logs, pulpwood chips, lumber
and composite products #EM DASH\$ are discussed. Anatomical
and chemical changes are reviewed as well as preventive
measures. An extensive bibliography is provided. 104 refs.
DESCRIPTORS: (#WOOD, 'Decay), WOOD PRESERVATION.
CARD ALERT: 811

88 770671 ID NO.: E1770970671
MICRO-ORGANISMS AFFECTING QUALITY OF HARDWOOD TREES GROWING
ON SOUTHERN PINE SITES AND OF PRODUCTS MADE FROM THEM.
DeGroot, R. C.; McCracken, F. I.
USDA, For Serv, Gulfport, Miss
For Prod J v 27 n 6 Jun 1977 p 17-24 CODEN: FPJOAB
The effects of microorganisms on living trees #TM DASH\$
trunk rots, root rots, wilts, dieback, and shake #EM DASH\$ and
on the final products #EM DASH\$ logs, pulpwood chips, lumber
and composite products #EM DASH\$ are discussed. Anatomical
and chemical changes are reviewed as well as preventive
measures. An extensive bibliography is provided. 104 refs.
DESCRIPTORS: (#WOOD, 'Decay), WOOD PRESERVATION.
CARD ALERT: 811

89 79112267 80725829 Holding Library: WAU; WAU; AGL
Mycorrhiza and its role in forestry
Bakshi, B. K.; Forest Research Institute and Colleges . 1974
INDIA
89 p. : ill. (some col.) ; 25 cm.
NAL: QK604 E35
Languages: ENGLISH
Bibliography: p. 79-86
Document Type: MONOGRAPH
Descriptors: Mycorrhiza ; Trees--Diseases and pests ;
Wood-decaying fungi ;
Section Headings: PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505)

Abstract: No abstract available.

Descriptors: (*Lignin, Decomposition), (*Wood, Degradation), (*Oxidoreductases, Physiological effects), (*fungi, Enzymes), Phenols, Culture media, Substrates

Identifiers: NTISDOODXO

AD-017 810/3ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

90 **NATURAL DECAY RESISTANCE OF FIFTEEN EXOTIC WOODS IMPORTED FOR EXTERIOR USE** (141700)

Forest Products Lab Madison Wis

Forest Service research paper

AUTHOR: Clark, Joe W.
5964KA Fld: 11L USGRDR6911
Mar 69 7p.
Rept No: FSRP-FPL-103

Abstract: An evaluation based on laboratory and field testing of the decay resistance of 15 species of wood, mostly tropical. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Wood, Degradation), Exposure, Classification, Sampling, Soils, Tropical deterioration, Structures, Atmospheric temperature, Fungus deterioration, Least squares method, Insects, Moisture

Identifiers: Heartwood
AD-685 455 CFSTI Prices: PC A02/MF A01

91 **NATURAL DECAY RESISTANCE OF 30 PERUVIAN WOODS** (141700)

Forest Products Lab Madison Wis

Forest Service research paper

AUTHOR: Highley, T. L.; Scheffer, T. C.
A0692D1 Fld: 11L 71R USGRDR7018
Jul 1 70 6p*
Rept No: FSRP-FPL-143

Abstract: Thirty Peruvian species of possible commercial significance were evaluated by soil-block testing for resistance to decay fungi. The tests indicated that 25 percent of the species would be resistant or highly resistant for use in contact with the ground and that 50 percent of the species would be resistant or highly resistant for use above ground. Decay resistance was found to be substantially correlated with the specific gravity of the various species. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Wood, *Fungus deterioration), (*Peru, Wood), Tropical deterioration, Exposure, Damage, Wear resistance, Weight, Classification, Resistance(Biological), Statistical data, Test methods

Identifiers: Hardwoods, Decay resistant wood
AD-709 718 CFSTI Prices: HC A02/MF A01

92 **NATURAL DURABILITY AND PRESERVATION OF ONE HUNDRED TROPICAL AFRICAN WOODS.** (141700)

Fortin, Y.; Poliquin, J.
Univ. Laval, Que., Canada.
Publ: Ottawa, Ont., Canada; International Development Research Centre.

1976, 131 pp. ISBN 0-88936-090-1
Languages: En Summary Languages: fr
250 ref. Publ. No. IDRC-017e

The criterion used for the selection of the first 44 woods was annual exports; the remainder were selected according to the amount of information available. The methods of interpretation and comparison of the data, compiled from many different sources, are described. The same format is used to present the data for each wood, allowing easy comparison. Information is given on: the natural resistance of green logs or lumber and of conditioned wood in service to fungal decay and insect attack; conditions of exposure that require preservative treatment; amenability to impregnation by preservatives; preservative treatments and their effectiveness; and the common uses of each wood. References are given for each wood. Indexes of scientific and common names are provided.

Descriptors: Africa, tropical; timbers; preservation, wood; tropical timbers; durability of wood, natural; nomenclature; preservative treatment; individual species

Identifiers: Africa
DC No: FPA 3.4 + 5.5 + 3.0
Subject Codes: F1034 F1055

93 **NATURAL DURABILITY AND PRESERVATION OF ONE HUNDRED TROPICAL AFRICAN WOODS.** (141700)

Fortin, Y.; Poliquin, J.
Univ. Laval, Que., Canada.
Publ: Ottawa, Ont., Canada; International Development Research Centre.

1976, 131 pp. ISBN 0-88936-090-1
Languages: En Summary Languages: fr
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Identifiers: Africa
DC No: FPA 3.4 + 5.5 + 3.0
Subject Codes: F1034 F1055

94 **NATURAL DURABILITY AND PRESERVATION OF ONE HUNDRED TROPICAL AFRICAN WOODS.** (141700)

Fortin, Y.; Poliquin, J.
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Publ: Ottawa, Ont., Canada; International Development Research Centre.

1976, 131 pp. ISBN 0-88936-090-1
Languages: En Summary Languages: fr
250 ref. Publ. No. IDRC-017e

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Descriptors: Africa, tropical; timbers; preservation, wood; tropical timbers; durability of wood, natural; nomenclature; preservative treatment; individual species

Identifiers: Africa
DC No: FPA 3.4 + 5.5 + 3.0
Subject Codes: F1034 F1055

93 **Natural durability of the wood of Mexican tree species. I.** F1003-03161

Natural durability indices of 15 species.

Durabilidad natural de la Madera de especies forestales Mexicanas. I. Indices de durabilidad natural de quince especies forestales.

Herrera Rodriguez, J. A. ; Gomez-Nava, M. del S. ; Herrera

Bailon, A. ; Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales, Mexico. Boletin Tecnico, Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales, Mexico, 1976, No. 52, 24 pp.

Language: Es Summary Languages: en

9 ref., 2 pi. (col.)

Results are given of soil/block tests (ASTM D-2017) on 2 softwoods and 6 hardwoods from the cool-temperate zones of Mexico, and on 7 hardwoods from the tropical zones. All wood samples were exposed to attack by *Poria monticola*, *Lentinus lepidus* and *Polyporus sanguineus* (*Pychnoporus sanguineus*). Of the species tested, *Quercus crassifolia*, *Q. candicans*, *Swartzia cubensis* and *Calophyllum brasiliense* were found to be highly resistant to *P. monticola* and *L. lepidus*. *Alnus firmifolia* was susceptible to both these fungi, and *Abies religiosa* var. *emarginata* to *P. monticola*. All 15 species were resistant or fairly resistant to *P. sanguineus*.

Descriptors: *Quercus candicans*; *Q. crassifolia*; *Q. sanguineus*; *Q. cubensis*; *Q. firmifolia*; *Q. emarginata*; *Q. monticola*; *Pychnoporus sanguineus*; *Lentinus lepidus*; *Cupressus lusitanica*; *Quercus scyphophylla*; *Q. laurina*; *Q. obtusata*; *Aspidosperma megalocarpum*; *Blépharidium mexicanum*; *Sicklingia salvadorensis*; *Ampe laceria bottlei*; *Alseis viciatanensis*; Mexico; timbers; durability of wood, natural; laboratory testing

Identifiers: Mexico

DC No: FPA 3.4 + (72) ; BN/Mexico

Subject Codes: F1034

95 **NATURAL RESISTANCE OF WOODS TO BIOLOGICAL DETERIORATION IN TROPICAL ENVIRONMENTS. PART I. SCREENING TESTS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF WOOD SPECIES**

Naval Research Lab Washington D C (251950)

Interim rept.

AUTHOR: Southwell, C. R.; Hummer, C. W. Jr; Forgeson, B. W.; Price, T. R.; Sweeney, T. R.
35512 Fid: 11L, 6C USGRDR6716
7 Feb 62 49p
Rept No: NRL-5673-Pt-1
Project: RR-007-08-44-5506
Monitor: 18

Abstract: In four different tropical environments, heavily infested with wood-destroying organisms, 114 species of scientifically identified woods have been undergoing a screening test for periods up to an 18-month exposure. Many of the woods were selected because of their reputed resistance to biological attack. Results of marine borer resistance studies have revealed 21 woods to be highly resistant to marine borers in Pacific Ocean water for the first 14 months of exposure. In tropical brackish water only 3 woods studied were highly resistant and very heavy damage was observed on 69 during the 4-month period. Stake tests in tropical jungle soil on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Panama showed 26 woods to be very durable to both subterranean termites and fungal decay for the first 18 months of exposure. A number of these resistant woods had not been studied previously. From the results of these studies, each wood included has been assigned resistance ratings of high, moderate, or low in respect to marine borer attack in sea water, teredo attack in brackish water, subterranean termites in tropical soil, and fungal decay in contact with jungle soil. Detailed descriptions of wood species which are considered to be of special interest are included. (Author)

Descriptors: (*wood, Biological contamination). (*Tropical deterioration, wood). Identification, Sampling, Exposure, test methods, Marine borers, Resistance(Biological), Isopota, trabea, and to termites, Sao Paulo State, Brazil) Durabilidade natural de madeiras em contato com o solo Cavalcante, M.S.; Montagna, R.G. Sao Paulo, O Instituto Boletim tecnico. Instituto Florestal. 1978. (29) , 1978.

17 p. ill., map:

ISSN 0100-3151; NAL: SD1.1593

4 ref

Geographic Location: Brazil

Document Type: ARTICLE

Section Headings: PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505); INSECT PESTS AND CONTROL, FOREST TREES AND WOOD PRODUCTS(4545)

AD-653 856 CFSTI Prices: PC A03/MF A01

65:0001 1 Mo056-00435 1
96 **Natural resistance of tropical American woods to terrestrial wood-destroying organisms.**

Bultman, J. D. : Southwell, C. R.
Naval Res. Lab., Washington, D.C., USA.
Biotropica, 1976, 8.2, 71-95

Language: En

6 fig., 7 tab.

In half-burial trials with heartwood stakes of 112 tropical and 2 domestic woods 39 survived 158 months of exposure; of these only 6 were highly resistant to all wood-destroying organisms present. Fungal damage was most severe at or below the ground line. Generally the denser woods were more durable than the lighter ones. Many of the most resistant woods contained extractives known to be fungal protectants.

Descriptors: timber; decay; resistance

Identifiers: USA

Subject Codes: M3430

98. Withdrawn.

676895 1 F0038-01583 1
97 **Natural resistance of tropical American woods to terrestrial wood-destroying organisms.**

Bultman, J. D. : Southwell, C. R.
Naval Res. Lab., Washington, D.C., USA.
Biotropica, 1976, 8.2, 71-95

Languages: En

64 ref.

A detailed illustrated account of a study of Panama to assess the resistance of heartwood stakes (half-buried in the forest floor) of 112 tropical woods (and two temperate woods as controls) to infestation by subterranean termites and to fungal decay. Some wood specimens attached to pieces of Oak as bait were laid on the forest floor to evaluate the woods for subterranean termite damage without simultaneous ground line fungal attack. After ca. 13 years exposure, 39 of the woods were found to have survived, but only 4 species were considered to be exceptionally durable viz. *Dalbergia retusa*, *Guaiacum officinale*, *Ocotea rodiae* and *Vouacapoua americana*. The most severe fungal damage to the stakes was caused by attack at or below the groundline: aboveground fungal decay was somewhat less severe. Subterranean termites destroyed susceptible woods much more rapidly than fungi, but many woods had a higher resistance to termites than to fungi. In general, the denser woods were more durable than the lighter woods, but most of the very resistant woods are thought to owe their resistance principally to the presence of organic extractives with repellent or toxic properties. Silica inclusions in the wood did not contribute to natural durability. Notes are given on the qualities of several woods included in the investigation that performed well in graveyard tests, and that are also known to possess natural resistance to marine boring organisms.

Descriptors: *Dalbergia*; *retusa*; *Guaiacum*; *officinale*; *Ocotea rodiae*; *Vouacapoua*; *americana*; tropical timbers; durability of wood; natural; field and service trials; termites; timber pests; marine borers

Identifiers: Panama

DC No: 814.1 + 176.1 + 844.2 + 845.3

Subject Codes: F814 F8442 : F8453

1202756 E0068-05180 3
99 Notes on wood preservation.

Anotaciones sobre preservacion de la madera.
International Union of Forestry Research Organisations
(IUFRO): Meeting of IUFRO Working Parties S 2.06.12 and S
2.07.07. Pests and Diseases of Pines in the Tropics. 'Piedras
Blancas', Medellin - Colombia. September 3-14, 1978.: Reunion
de los grupos de trabajo de la IUFRO S 2.06.12 y S 2.07.07.
Plagas y Enfermedades de Pinos en el Tropico.
Blancas, Medellin - Colombia. Septiembre 3-14, 1978.
Bernal Restrepo, M. (Restrepo, M. Bernal);
Publ.: Bogota, Colombia; Instituto Nacional de los Recursos
Naturales Renovables y del Ambiente.

1978, recd. 1980, 14.8pp.
See Also: 1202739 E0068-05163

Languages: Es

The author reviews the damage that fungal and bacterial
diseases and insect pests cause to wood and worked timber and
briefly discusses the methods used in Colombia to protect wood
from such attacks. Good results have been obtained over a
period of 7 years with treatment of pine and cypress wood by
the vacuum pressure method.

Descriptors: Pinus (wood); Cupressus (wood); wood; pest
control
Subject Codes: E08128 E09106

100 On the Use of Probit-Analysis for Assessing the Toxicity of
Wood Preservatives (O Primenimosti Probit-Analiza dlya Otsenki
Toksoichnosti Antiseptikov na Drevesine)

Building Research Establishment, Watford (England).

AUTHOR: Belenkov, D. A.

C3083E4 F1d; 11L GRA17416

Feb 74 6p

Rept. No: Library Trans-1816

Monitor: 18

Trans. of Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedenii. Lesnoi

Zhurnal (USSR) n2 p83-86 1968.

Abstract: The author investigated the toxicity to Coniophora
of sodium fluoride, sodium chloride and sodium silicofluoride,
copper sulphate, zinc chloride, ammonium fluoride and ammonium
pentaborate. The change of reaction of Coniophora in timber
containing different amounts of NaF is well described by an
S-shaped curve, similar to the integral function of a normal
distribution. Similar graphs are also obtained when testing
other preservatives. The nature of the curve shows yet again
that different probit-analysis methods may be used when
testing preservatives in timber. The proposed method gives an
overall picture of the protection of the timber by a specific
preservative against the action of toxic material, which should be selected
for a more detailed investigation by the previously reported
procedure, to be determined.

Descriptors: *Wood preservatives, *Fungicides, *Fungus
proofing, Toxicity, Evaluation, Fungi, USSR, Translations

Identifiers: Coniophora cerebella. NTISWIBR

PB-232 380-T NTIS Prices: PC E02/MF A01

101 **ONE-YEAR TROPICAL EXPOSURE OF WOOD STOCKS AND PLASTIC STOCKS FOR THE M14, 7.62MM RIFLE**
 Springfield Armory, Mass.
 AUTHOR: Szanto, J.
 0061C1 Fld: S20 USGRDR3912
 Rept No: SA-TR11-2637
 Monitor: 18
 AD-429 246

Descriptors: *Small arms, *Gun components, *Wood, *Composite materials, *Laminated Plastics, *Glass textiles, *Tropical tests, Structural parts, Plastics, Reinforcing materials, Environmental tests, Heat, Humidity, Fungus deterioration, Insects, Rodents

103 **79058286 79046941 Holding Library: AGL Oxidases of wood-destroying fungi. I. Changes in the enzyme activity of the fungus *Stereum hirsutum* 024 (Pers.) Fr. when cultured in the presence of hydrolytic lignin**
 Ozolina, N.R.; Kreicberg, Z.N.
 Riga. * Izdatel'stvo "Zinatne"
 Khimia drevesiny Nov/Dec 1978. (6) Nov/Dec 1978. p. 74-78. ill.

NAL: TS932.K45
 Languages: RUSSIAN
 11 ref

Document Type: ARTICLE
 Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520); PLANT PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY, GENERAL(4030); PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505)

104 **972147 ID NO. - E1790972147 PENTACHLOROPHENOL RESIDUES IN HUMAN ADIPOSE TISSUE.**
 Ohe, Takeshi
 Kyoto City Inst of Public Health, Jpn
 Bull Environ Contam Toxicol v 22 n 3 Jun 1979 p 287-292
 ISSN 0007-4861

Pentachlorophenol (PCP) is widely used as a bactericide, herbicide and insecticide in agriculture and as a preservative of wood and various other products which are prone to microbiological attacks in industry and households. PCP is rather stable in environment and accumulates in biological systems. This paper reports on the residue levels of PCP in human adipose tissue of the general population in Japan. 14 refs.

DESCRIPTORS: (*PESTICIDES, *ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT), (*BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING, LIVING SYSTEMS STUDIES), IDENTIFIERS: PENTACHLOROPHENOL
 CARD ALERT: 804, 901

102 **235263 F0035-02703¹ Outside storage of tropical hardwood chips. III. Microbial ecology of chip piles after two and four months' storage.**
 Gravitis, H.
 Appita, 1973, 27, 1, 25-30
 Landauers: Fin
 33 ref. NLL

In a further study in equatorial New Guinea (cf. FA 33, 1710), the microbial ecology of mixed tropical hardwood chips stored for 2 and 4 months in experimental conical piles 40 ft in diam. and 25 ft high was investigated. The results revealed a successional trend of micro-organisms, leading to a loss of 2% and 7% of the wood substance after 2 and 4 months respectively; this trend was clearly related to the build-up in temperature in the piles immediately after their construction. Profiles of the piles, made while they were being broken down, are presented; these show the distribution of major microbial activity. The extent of biological deterioration in relation to use of the stored chips for paper making, and the effects of re storing the chips after breakdown of a pile, are discussed.

Descriptors: chips; deterioration; protection; storage; decay fungi; ecology; succession
 DC No: 848.41(-825.71--088 + 825.71--088 + 844.1/2).
 Subject Codes: F84841 F825 ; F844

105 **Physiology of the Wood-Rotting Fungi**

Syracuse Univ N Y (339 600)
AUTHOR: JENNISON, M.W.; BARICK, PAUL
E1833J4 Fld: 6C GRA17818
Jun 52 14
Contract: n6onr24802
Monitor: 18
Distribution limitation now removed. NOTE: Only 35mm microfilm
is available. No microfiche.

Abstract: No abstract available.

Descriptors: *Fungi, Fungus deterioration, Nutrition, Physiology, Wood

Identifiers: NTISDODX

AD-007 712/3ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

107 **Nutrition in Submerged Culture in Synthetic Media**

Syracuse Univ N Y (339 600)
AUTHOR: JENNISON, RICHARD
HENDERSON, RICHARD
E156114 Fld: 6C GRA17816
30 Sep 55 30p
Contract: nonr66902
Monitor: 18
Distribution limitation now removed. NOTE: Only 35mm microfilm
is available. No microfiche.

Abstract: No abstract available.

Descriptors: *Fungi, Culture media, Fungus deterioration, Physiology, Wood

Identifiers: NTISDODX

AD-076 9R4/1ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

106 **Physiology of the Wood-Rotting Fungi**

Syracuse Univ N Y (339 600)
AUTHOR: JENNISON, M.W.; HENDERSON, RICHARD
E1834C4 Fld: 6C GRA17818
Jun 52 151P
Contract: n6onr24802
Monitor: 18
Distribution limitation now removed. NOTE: Only 35mm microfilm
is available. No microfiche.

Abstract: No abstract available.

Descriptors: *Fungi, Fungus deterioration, Physiology, Wood

Identifiers: NTISDODX

AD-008 027/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01

108 **Physiology of Wood-Rotting Basidiomycetes; II. Nutritive Composition of Mycelium Grown in Submerged Culture**

Syracuse Univ N Y (339 600)
AUTHOR: JENNISON, MARSHALL W.; RICHBERG, CARL G.; KRICKSTENS,
ARTHUR E.
E1574P Fld: 6C GRA17816
28 Sep 56 9p
Contract: nonr66906
Monitor: 18
Distribution limitation now removed. NOTE: Only 35mm microfilm
is available. No microfiche.

Abstract: No abstract available.

Descriptors: *Fungus deterioration, *Molds(Orchestrans), Culture, Nutrition, physiology

Identifiers: *Fungi, *Basidiomycetes, NTISDODX

AD-135 281/4ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

109 Pine Wood Applications (A Bibliography with Abstracts)

National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. (391 812)

Rept. for 1964-Oct 75
AUTHOR: Brown, Robena J.
C5543J1 Fld: 11L, 71R+, 86W GRA17526
Oct 75 70p*
Monitor: 18

Abstract: The bibliography covers research conducted on pine wood. Wood properties for best utilization for furniture and wooden structures are covered. Tests for acceptability for particle boards, plywood, and veneers are included. Wood preservatives and treatments are also described. (Contains 65 abstracts)

Descriptors: *Pine wood, *Bibliographies, Wood preservatives, Fungus proofing, Structural properties, Lumbering, Surface defects, Market value, Cost analysis, Softwoods, Wood products, Structural timber, Quality, Adhesives, Density (Mass/volume), Pallets

Identifiers: Southern pines, NTISNTIS

NTIS/PS-75/798/9ST NTIS prices: PC NO1/MF NO1

111 Pine Wood Applications (A Bibliography with Abstracts)

National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. (391 812)

Rept. for 1964-Oct 77
AUTHOR: Brown, Robena J.
EO161C1 Fld: 11L, 71R+, 86W GRA17802
Nov 77 78p*
Monitor: 18

Supersedes NTIS/PS-75/798. and NTIS/PS-75/798.

Abstract: The bibliography covers research conducted on pine wood. Wood properties for best utilization for furniture and wooden structures are covered. Tests for acceptability for particle boards, plywood, and veneers are included. Wood preservatives and treatments are also described. (This updated bibliography contains 73 abstracts, 3 of which are new entries to the previous edition.)

Descriptors: *Pine wood, *Bibliographies, Wood preservatives, Fungus proofing, Structural properties, Lumbering, Surface defects, Market value, Cost analysis, Softwoods, Wood products, Structural timber, Quality, Adhesives, Density (Mass/volume), Pallets

Identifiers: Southern pines, NTISNTIS

NTIS/PS-77/0985/OST NTIS Prices: PC NO1/MF NO1

110 Pine Wood Applications (A Bibliography with Abstracts)

National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. (391 812)

Rept. for 1964-Oct 76
AUTHOR: Brown, Robena J.
D0415D3 Fld: 11L, 71R+, 86W GRA17703
Nov 76 75p*
Monitor: 18

Supersedes NTIS/PS-75/798. (PC NO1/MF NO1)

Abstract: The bibliography covers research conducted on pine wood. Wood properties for best utilization for furniture and wooden structures are covered. Tests for acceptability for particle boards, plywood, and veneers are included. Wood preservatives and treatments are also described. (This updated bibliography contains 70 abstracts, 5 of which are new entries to the previous edition.)

Descriptors: *Pine wood, *Bibliographies, Wood preservatives, Fungus proofing, Structural properties, Lumbering, Surface defects, Market value, Cost analysis, Softwoods, Wood products, Structural timber, Quality, Adhesives, Density (Mass/volume), Pallets

Identifiers: Southern pines, NTISNTIS

NTIS/PS-76/0924/1ST NTIS Prices: PC NO1/MF NO1

112 Pine Wood Applications (A Bibliography with Abstracts)

National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. (391 812)

Rept. for 1964-Oct 78

AUTHOR: Brown, Robena J.

E274 F3 F1d: 11L, 71R+, 89G, 86W

Oct 78 81p

Monitor: 18

Supersedes NTIS/PS-77/0985.

NTIS/PS-76/0924.

and
NTIS/PS-75/798.—

Abstract: The bibliography covers research conducted on pine wood. Wood properties for best utilization for furniture and wooden structures are covered. Tests for acceptability for particle boards, plywood, and veneers are included. Wood preservatives and treatments are also described. (This undated bibliography contains 77 abstracts, 4 of which are new entries to the previous edition.)

Descriptors: *Pine wood, *Bibliographies, Wood preservatives, Fungus proofing, Structural properties, Lumbering, Surface defects, Market value, Cost analysis, Softwoods, Wood products, Structural timber, Quality, Adhesives, Density(Mass/volume), Pallets

Identifiers: Southern pines, NTISNTIS

NTIS/PS-78/1102/95T NTIS Prices: PC NO1/MF NO1

113 Pine Wood Applications (A Bibliography with Abstracts)

National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. (055665000)

Rept. for 1964-Oct 79

AUTHOR: Brown, Robena J.

GO133G2 F1d: 11L, 71R+, 89G, 86W

Nov 79 86p

Monitor: 18

Supersedes NTIS/PS-78/1102, NTIS/PS 77/0985, NTIS/PS 76/0924, and NTIS/PS-75/798.—

Abstract: The bibliography covers research conducted on pine wood. Wood properties for best utilization for furniture and wooden structures are covered. Tests for acceptability for particle boards, plywood, and veneers are included. Wood preservatives and treatments are also described. (This undated bibliography contains 79 abstracts, 2 of which are new entries to the previous edition.)

Descriptors: *Pine wood, *Bibliographies, Wood preservatives, Fungus proofing, Structural properties, Lumbering, Surface defects, Market value, Cost analysis, Softwoods, Wood products, Structural timber, Quality, Adhesives, Density(Mass/volume), Pallets

Identifiers: Southern pines, NTISNTIS

NTIS/PS-78/1102 NTIS Prices: PC NO1/MF NO1

114 821302 F1001-00548 1 Preservation of wood in construction.

Preservation du bois dans la construction.
CTB, 10 ave. de Saint Mandé, 75012, Paris, France.
France, Centre Technique du Bois,
Cahiers, Centre Technique du Bois, 1977, No. 104, 35 + 9 + 15 pp.

Languages: Fr

B pl. PR
A folder containing: Leaflet. No. AFNOR X 40-500 (title as for folder). A review prepared under the aegis of the French National Standards Association, covering biological deterioration of wood (excluding surface deterioration) and its prevention. List of operators of wood preservative treatments, certificated by the CTB (in France). Includes a specimen certificate and a note of the conditions under which it is issued. List of stations (firms) applying preventive treatment against biological deterioration of wood, certificated by CTB (in France). List of approved chemicals and user's guide. Issued jointly by CTB and Centre Technique Forestier Tropical. The list is in 8 groups according to use. A list of suppliers (nearly all in France) is appended.
Descriptors: wood, decay in wood, prevention: control, preservative treatment; building timbers; preservatives, wood; bibliographies and reference works
Identifiers: France
DC No: FPA 5.5 + (44) + 5.1
Subject Codes: F1055 F1051

241839 F0062-02423 3
 115 Preservative treatments and service life of fence posts in
 Puerto Rico (1969 progress report).
 Chairman: M. R. S. : Goytia, E.
 Institute of Tropical Forestry, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
 Research Paper, Institute of Tropical Forestry, Forest
 Service, United States Department of Agriculture,
 No. 10, 30 pp.
 Languages: En. Summary Languages: es
 17 ref., 3 fig.

Further investigations (cf. RAE/A 55, 925; 59, 979) are reported on the treatment of fence posts in Puerto Rico against attack mainly by fungi but also by termites. Some 70 timbers were under investigation at four sites at different altitudes and in different climatic conditions. most of the 6700 posts had been in the ground for 10 years or less and most of the results were therefore tentative. Posts established at high elevations (1120-2900 ft) had fewer failures than matched posts at a low elevation (100 ft) at Cambalache. Of 55 timbers treated by cold-soaking in a horizontal position for 5 days in 5% pentachlorophenol dissolved in diesel oil, *Alchornea latifolia*, *Micropholis chrysophylloides*, *M. garciniaefolia* and *Sloanea berteriana* gave the best results, with average service lives at Cambalache of 10 years or more. Treatment butt-downwards in a vertical position in 10% solution increased absorption of the chemical about four-fold. Vertical cold-soaking and the hot-and-cold bath technique were the most effective and are preferred to conventional cold-soaking or salt combinations applied by double diffusion. In a hot-and-cold bath method, incising the posts to assist penetration and absorption was helpful. The best double-diffusion technique was a tank method using a two-day soak in 10% copper sulphate followed by a two-day soak in a mixture of 6.5% sodium arsenite and 6.5% sodium chromate. Complete immersion gave better results than end treatment only.

Descriptors: *Alchornea latifolia* (timber); *Micropholis chrysophylloides* (timber); *Micropholis garciniaefolia* (timber); *Sloanea berteriana* (timber); preservative treatments
 Subject Codes: E09106 E08076 : E11002

116 Principles for Protecting Wood Buildings from Decay

Forest Products Lab Madison Wis (141700)
 Forest Service research paper
 AUTHOR: Scheffer, T. C.; Verrall, A. F.
 C1705B1 Fld: 13M, 11L, 60H, 50C, 89G*, 71R, 71L* GRAI7322
 1973 59p*
 Rept No: FSRP-FPL-190
 Monitor: 18

Abstract: Problems caused by decay in buildings in the United States and the means to avoid or control them are dealt with in this work. The principal moisture situations and construction features most responsible for the occurrence of decay in various building parts are described, and directions are given for approximately modifying or eliminating undesirable conditions. Emphasis throughout is on the two primary means of protecting against decay: (1) The use of dry wood and of construction methods to keep wood dry, and (2) methods to treat wood with a suitable preservative in areas where dry conditions cannot be maintained.

Descriptors: (*Buildings, Wood), (*Wood, Protection), (*Preservation, Buildings), (*Degradation, Wood), Construction materials, Fungus deterioration, Moisture, Foundations(Structures), Walls, Floors, Roofs, Impregnation
 Identifiers: FPL

AD-767 566/3 NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Proceedings of a Workshop on the Biodeteriorioration of Tropical Woods: Chemical Basis for Natural Resistance Held at Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C. on October 17-18, 1974

Naval Research Lab Washington D C (251950)
 AUTHOR: Bultman, John D.
 C745K4 F1d: 11L, 71R+ GRA17623
 Jul 76 102p
 Monitor: 18

Abstract: ;Contents: Research at the Naval Research Laboratory on Bioresistant tropical woods: An Overview; Biocides from Marine borer resistant timbers; Dalbergia polyphenols and shell formation in mollusks; Preliminary results: Search for a 'weak link'; The performance of Dalbergia wood and Dalbergia extractives impregnated into pine and exposed in a water cooling tower; Inhibition of fungal growth and reproduction by obtusquinone and some cinnamyl phenols; Resistance of tropical woods to subterranean termites; Responses of the Formosan Subterranean Termite to tropical wood extractives; Field evaluation of natural wood extractives and some related compounds as antiborer agents; Comments on Melanin and polyphenoloxidase inhibitors.

Descriptors: *Wood; *Biodeteriorioration; *Tropical regions; *Meetings; Resistance(Biology); Chemical reactions; Biocides; Marine borers; Fungicides; Inhibition; Oxidation; Melanin; Response(Biology); Termites; Mollusca; Phenols; Polycyclic compounds; Cooling towers; Quinones

Identifiers: NTISODDN, NTISODDNRL
 AD-A029 258/15F NTIS Prices: PC A06/MF A01

441593 F0036-05933 1

Proceedings of the V Symposium on Wood Protection: A. Fedorov, N. I.; Lutomski, J.; Leonowicz, J.; Trojanowski, S.; Balaszy, S.; Wazny, J.; Kubiak, M.; Dymalski, F.; Zyska, B.; Urbanik, E.; Wytwor, T.; Spława-Neyman, M.; Dominik, J.; Rudniewski, P.; Dzbeniski, W.; Czajnik, M.; Stolarski, P.; Józefaciuk, J. Zeszyty Naukowe Szkoły Głównej Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie, Lesnictwo. 1970, No. 14, 235 pp. Languages: pl. Summary Languages: ru, en many ref.

A collection of 17 papers presented at a Symposium held in Poland, dealing mainly with the effects of fungi and insects on wood, and the preservative Dymalski; S. Balaszy) of the papers are continuations or other versions of work by the same authors, already noticed in FA, and include: The mechanism of biochemical decomposition of lignin by fungi (J. Trojanowski; A. Leonowicz); The activity of the oxidizing and hydrolytic enzymes of *Fomes annosus* (N.I. Fedorov) (cf. FA 33, 931); Changes in the weight of Scots Pine wood and its solubility in alkali under the influence of certain wood-destroying fungi (K. Lutomski); Studies on the occurrence of soft rot in Poland (J. Wazny); The mycoflora of Scots Pine chips stored in piles in the open (M. Kubiak; E. Dymalski; S. Balaszy) (cf. FA 33, 7105); The depth of penetration of pitwood by the vacuum/pressure method in industrial conditions (B. Zyska); Studies on the distribution of some fire-retardant salts in treated wood (E. Urbanik); Studies on the depth of penetration of fungicides into Spruce wood (T. Wytwor) (cf. FA 33, 6846); Protection of softwoods destined for use in a tropical climate (S. Spława-Neyman); Results of preliminary investigations on the toxic effect of benzene extracts from certain plants on the larvae of insects feeding in wood (J. Dominik); the fungistatic effect of surfactants (E. Urbanik); S. Spława-Neyman); Investigations on the use of ethylene oxide for the disinestation of insect-infested old wood (J. Dominik; P. Rudniewski; J. Wazny); Criteria for evaluating the technical properties of fossil Oak wood (W. Dzbeniski); Studies on the use of synthetic resins for the preservation of wood attacked by fungi (M. Czajnik); Studies on the moisture-proofing of pine wood by means of paraffin wax and Barisol wax for the packaging industry (P. Stolarski; E. Urbanik) (cf. FA 34, 3681); and The effect of resin tapping of *Pinus* with chemical stimulation on the resistance of the wood to the action of destructive fungi (J. Wazny; J. Józefaciuk). Descriptors: Fomes; annosus; *Pinus*; sylvestris; wood; decay; preservation; chipping and chips; durability; *Picea*; *abies*; *Quercus*; *robur* s.l.; fossil; resin-tapping; lignin; biological decomposition; enzymes and enzyme activity; plants; decay fungi; biology and physiology; decay in wood; biological processes; chemical effects; chips; storage; preservation; wood etc.; pressure treatments; treatments of wood in service; preservative treatment; mine timbers; preservative-treated wood; preservative penetration and fixation; fireproofing of wood; etc.; chemical constituents of plants, general; biologically active; waterproofing of wood etc.; fumigants; improved wood; effects; conferences, symposia etc.; preservation, wood; Poland; surfactants DC No: 946.2- 84 + 172.8 *Fomes annosus* (- 012.4 - 160.29 enzymes + 443.3) + 844.2(-813 + 813.11 + 841.3 - 831.2 + 812.23(-84 + 841.1 + 843.1) + 814.8 - 015.26 + 176.1 quercus spp. + 284.1 - 081.6 + 443.2 + 829.19 water repellents + 845.53 - 814.7.

Subject Codes: FA F284 : F44334 : F8122 : FA13 : FA14 : F8291 : F9462

119 Process for Preservation of Stored Wood Chips

Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC. (000584000)

Patent Application

AUTHOR: Sprihner, F. L.
G07R2/02 5 1d. II. 71R. 90 GRATRO10

Filed 8 Jun 79 15P

Rept No: PAT-APPL 5 047 172

This Government owned invention available for U.S. licensing and, possibly, for foreign licensing. Copy of application available NTIS.

Abstract: The invention is a process which inhibits the loss of wood substance, tall oil and chip brighteners in wood chips during storage. The process involves treating wood chips with a dilute aqueous solution of formaldehyde and a phenol. This treatment effectively prevents the evolution of heat from the chips and microbial growth and thus limits chip deterioration and brightness loss while preserving tall oil. The process is also effective in preserving other moist plant-derived raw materials.

Descriptors: *Chips. *Wood preservatives. *Patent applications. Storage. Phenols. Formaldehyde. Biodeterioration. Microorganisms

Identifiers: NTISGAG

PR80-141419 NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

120

Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC. (000584000)

Patent Application

AUTHOR: Sprihner, F. L.
G07R2/02 5 1d. II. 71R. 90 GRATRO10

Filed 8 Jun 79 15P

Rept No: PAT-APPL 5 047 172

This Government owned invention available for U.S. licensing and, possibly, for foreign licensing. Copy of application available NTIS.

687457 F 0038-01716 1

Progress in soil zoology. Proceedings of the 5th International Colloquium on Soil Zoology held in Prague September 17-22, 1973.

Vaneck, J. (Editor): Stebavova, S. K.; Wauthy, G.; Lebrun, P.; Kudrjasheva, I. V.; Cykowski, R. K.; Reichle, E.; McBrayer, J. F.; Ausmus, S.; Drift, J.; van der Szujecki, A.; Kaczmarek, M.; Gorny, M.; Wood, T. G.; Lasebikan, B. A.; Marcuzzi, G.; Turchetto Lafisca, M. Publ: The Hague, Netherlands; Dr. W. Junk, B.V. 1975. 630 pp. ISBN 90-6193-025-1

Languages: En. De. Fr

many ref. HSB

Comprises 67 papers, of which 14 are of forestry interest: phytopgenic microstructure of Collembola associations in steppes and forests of Siberia (S.K. Stebavova: 7 ref.); A comparison of the oribatid communities of the litter of (10 Belgian) Oak forests (G. Wauthy and P. Lebrun; Fr; 9 ref.); The soil fauna of Oak forests of the wooded steppes (I.V. Kudrjasheva; De; 8 ref.); Dominant Coleoptera in the ground layer of the meadow and forest ecotone (R.K. Cykowski; De; 4 ref.); Ecological energetics of decomposer invertebrates in a deciduous forest and total respiration budget (E. Reichle, J.F. McBrayer and S. Ausmus; 16 ref.); The significance of the millipede *Glomeris marginata* (Villiers) for Oak-litter decomposition and an approach to its part in energy flow (J. van der Drift; 4 ref.); Influence of brushwood and undergrowth upon distribution of litter beetles in poor Pine Forests (A. Szujecki; 4 ref.); Influence of humidity and specific interactions on collembolan populations in a Pine forest (M. Kaczmarek; 5 ref.); Studies on the influence of industrial pollution on soil animals in Pine stands, aims and methods of the soil-block model experiment (M. Gorny; 4 ref.); The effects of clearing and grazing on the termite fauna (Isoptera) of tropical savannas and woodlands (T.G. Wood; 22 ref.); The effect of clearing on the soil arthropods of a Nigerian rain forest (B.A. Lasebikan; 11 ref.); and Observations on the digestive enzymes of some litter-feeding animals (G. Marcuzzi and M. Turchetto Lafisca; 6 ref.). Two other papers are noticed separately in FA.

Descriptors: Coleoptera; Collembola; Oribatidae; Glomeris; marginata; Pinus; spp.; soil; fauna; litter; humus; Quercus; conferences; symposia; soil biology; respiration; litter; forest; flora and fauna; decomposition; mites; myriapods; termites

Identifiers: USSR : Belgium : Nigeria

DC No: 114-67/68 + 971

Subject Codes: F11467 F971 : F1143

121 **Protectant for Wood**
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. (108 800)

Patent Application
AUTHOR: Jurd, Leonard; Bulthman, John D.
C6963B3 Fld: 11L, 13J, 908r, 71R+, 47A GRA17618
Filed 9 Apr 76 8P*
Rept. No: PAT-APPL-6775 104
Monitor: 18

This Government-owned invention available for U.S. licensing. Copy of application available. For foreign licensing. Copy of application available. NTIS.

Abstract: According to the patent application, substances, particularly wood, which are normally subject to deterioration due to marine borers, are preserved by applying to the substance a dibutylbenzylphenol.

Descriptors: +Patent applications, +wood preservatives, +Marine borer prevention, Biodeterioration, Water pollution control, Carcinogens, Solubility, phenols

Identifiers: Environmental chemical substitutes, +Phenol/benzyl-dibutyl, NTIS/PAG PB-254 004/5ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

123 **Properties and Preservation of Wood and New Materials from Wood**

National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. Special Foreign Currency Science Information Program.
AUTHOR: Bazhenov, V. A.
A1385J1 Fld: 11L, 71R USGRDR7103
1970 163P*
Rept. No: SFCSI-Agr(TT-67-59065)
Contract: NSF-C466
Trans. of mono. Svoistva Drevesiny. ee Zashchita i Novye Drevesnye Materialy. Moscow, 1966.

Abstract: Contents: Moisture distribution in growing trunks of the main varieties of East Siberian trees; Liquid permeability of wood of freshly cut conifers; Increase in nitrogen and liquid permeability of coniferous wood at high temperature; Dependence of physicomechanical properties of Siberian cedar wood on growth conditions; Shrinkage of wood across the fibers during adsorption; Stabilization of shape and size of wood with furfuryl alcohol; Stabilization of shape and size of pressed wood; Effect of various antisepsics on physicomechanical properties of pine wood; Effect of acidity of synthetic nutrient medium on the growth of certain types of wood-destroying fungi; Some remarks on the method of bioassay of wood; Biaxial pressing of wood during different types of heat treatment; Anisotropy of shrinkage and piezoelectric properties of pressed birch wood; Piezoelectric properties of wood-shaving boards; Binderless plastics from larch-wood particles; and Effect of 'steam shock' on strength and quality of binderless plastics from larch-wood particles.

Descriptors: (+Wood, Properties). (+Pressboard, Properties). Moisture, Shrinkage, Permeability, Plant growth, Piezoelectricity, Larch wood, Sterilization, Birch wood, pine wood, Fungus deterioration, Plastics, USSR, Translations
Identifiers: Cedar wood, Furfuryl alcohols

TT-67-59065 NTIS Prices: PC A08/MF A01

138242 ID NO: EI71X038242
122 **Protection of sensitive components from microbial contamination**
BENSON MH; GILLIS JR
General Electric Co, King of Prussia, PA
Biodegradation of Materials, Microbiological and Allied Aspects. Proc of 1st Int Biodegradation Symp Sept 9-14 1968, Southampton Univ, Engl. p 99-110

The protection of sterilized parts and components is of importance to the aerospace industry. Constituting particular problems are the internal portions of many parts where resterilization is extremely costly or impractical. The Biosciences Operation of the General Electric Company has studied penetration of microorganisms into a number of materials. A number of materials, previously considered impervious to microorganism passage have been shown to harbor viable microorganisms that could only have been introduced by surface penetration.

Descriptors: +BIOENGINEERING, (PLASTICS, Degradation), (WOOD, Fungus Attack), (RUBBER, SYNTHETIC, Silicone), GRAPHITE, CARD ALERT: 000

124 Protection of timber, an introduction into some problems

BUCKIP 618
Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany
Biodegradation of Materials, Microbiological and Allied
Aspects Proc of 1st Int Biodegradation Symp Sept 9-14 1968,
Southampton Univ, Engl, p 205-221

The most important organic preservative is creosote, the
high boiling constituents of which must be sufficient to
provide total efficacy. Individual organic compounds used as
fungicides in suitable organic solvents are pentachloropheno
and caprylic tin compounds. This survey contains comparative
data based on laboratory tests and practical experience. The
value and the limitations of laboratory methods are briefly
discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: (*WOOD, *Fungus Attack). FUNGICIDES.
CARD ALERT: 000

770146 F0038-05018 1
Properties of tropical woods. Properties, uses, and marketing of tropical timber Vol. 2.
Freas, A. D.; Noack, D.; Morellat, J.; Ghilardi, E.;
Chen, P.; Oddone, D.; Kartasujana, I.; Martawijaya, A.;
Collardat, J.; Liese, W.; Kadir, K.; Supriana, N.
1974, 41-84
See Also: 770144 F0038-05916

Languages: En, Fr
FAO Report No. FD : MISC/74/7. PR
(Cf. preceding abstract) Eleven papers, in English unless
otherwise stated, presented in two sections.
(1) Identification and evaluation of properties and
characteristics of tropical woods
(A.D. Freas, 5 ref.); Identification and evaluation of wood
properties and characteristics: report on ongoing activities
in IUFRO (D. Noack); Centralization and use of results from
tests on tropical woods by various research centres (J.J.
Morellat, Fr); Identification and evaluation of wood
properties in Brazil (E. Ghilardi); Export promotion and
evaluation of wood properties in Paraguay (P. Chenia and O.
Oddone, 5 ref.); and Commercial woods of Indonesia - short
notes on their properties and uses (I. Kartasugana and A.
Martawijaya). (2) Improvement of unfavourable properties -
improvement of properties in some tropical species (J.
Collardat, Fr); preservation of timber for local use and for
export (W. Liese); wood preservation in Indonesia - A. Notes
on the resistance of several wood species against dry wood
termites *Cryptotermes* spp. (A. Martawijaya, K. Kadir and I.
Kartasujana); Wood preservation in Indonesia - B. Some aspects
of insecticide and fungicide uses at logging areas in West
Kalimantan (N. Supriana, 2 ref.); and Wood preservation in
Indonesia - C. Boron penetration in ten Indonesian wood
species treated by diffusion process (A. Martawijaya and N.
Supriana, 10 ref.).

DESCRIPTORS: conferences, symposia; tropical timbers; wood;
general information on timbers; preservation, wood etc.;
Brazil; timbers; paraguay; Indonesia; preservation, wood
Identifiers: Tropical
DC No: 8 + 81 + 971 + 7/8 + 841
Subject Codes: F8 F971 : F841

Hunt, Kenneth
Can For Serv, Vancouver, BC

Pulp Pap Can V 79 n 6 Jun 1978 p 75, 77-80 CODEN: PPCAA
In the reported experiments, western hemlock \$1 left bracket \$1 right bracket \$1 left bracket \$1 right bracket \$1 wood from
Tough heterophylla (Raf.) Sarg. containing decay caused by pocket rot
Revelstoke, B. C. - containing decay caused by pocket rot
\$1 left bracket \$1 right bracket \$1 Fomes pini (Thore) Lloyd \$1 right bracket \$1 right bracket \$1 and Ever.) fungi
stringy-rot (Echinodontium tinctorium E11. and Ever.) fungi
was pulped by the kraft process to permanganate number 20.
For both types of decay, the incipient-decay wood gave yields
similar to or slightly less than sound wood; intermediate
decay averaged about 4% less, o. d. pulp, and advanced decay
up to 16% o. d. less pulp than sound wood. Decay caused by
the stringy rot appeared to cause greater pulp yield loss than
decay caused by the pocket rot. The strength values of pulps
from incipient and intermediate decay overlapped with those of
pulps from sound wood; markedly lower strengths were found
for pulps from advanced-decay wood. 20 refs.

DESCRIPTORS: (*PULP MANUFACTURE, *Cooking), (WOOD, Fungus
Attack), (PULP MATERIALS, Wood), (PULP, Physical
Properties).

IDENTIFIERS: WESTERN HEMLOCK, WHITE-ROT FUNGI
CARD ALERT: 811, 931

594958 F0037-05804 1 ID NO. - E1790866720
127 Research in wood protection at the Princes Risborough Laboratory 1973 and 1974.
 Baker, J. M. ; Miller, E. R. ; Morgan, J. W. W. ; Savory, J. G.
 Current Paper, Building Research Establishment, 1975.
 No. CP 88/75, 16 pp.
 Languages: En

1.4. ref.
 Emphasis has been placed on the maintenance of wood and the environmental effect of non-agricultural pesticides. Some of the main projects in progress within the Protection Division are described, viz: physical factors affecting penetration of gases and liquids into softwoods; improvements in the analysis of mixtures of PCP and gamma-HCH by gas/liquid chromatography; field trials of preserved timber placed out of ground contact; laboratory determination of toxic values against fungi; a survey of the distribution of *Hylotrupes bajulus* in SE England; control of death-watch beetle infestations in ancient buildings; *Xestobium rufovillosum* diehldrin resistance in the tropical wood-boring beetle *Mimela rugicollis*; protection by finishes and coatings; and the exterior performance of building boards.

Descriptors: *Hylotrupes bajulus*; *Mimela rugicollis*; *Xestobium rufovillosum*; preservation, wood etc.; research; preservative-treated wood; preservative penetration and fixation; field and service trials; laboratory testing; preservatives, wood; analysis; PCP; BHC; combined with finishes; borers, wood; prevention; control
 DC No: (42-11)(--841--01 + 841-01 + 945.4).
 Subject Codes: F841 F9454 ; F8452

129 79001819 79000946 Holding Library: AGL
 Results and experiences of Vapam (sodium methylidithiocarbamate) internal treatment (*Poria monticola*, wood decay fungi, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, wood utility poles).
 Lindgren, P. ; Fort Collins, Colo., Colorado State University
 Proceedings: Wood Pole InstituteColorado State University
 -Wood Pole Institute, 1975 (pub. Jan 1976). (6th) p. 175-179. i11.
 (pub. Jan 1976). p. 175-179. i11.
 ISSN 0588-4683:
 NAL: TS903.41C6
 Languages: ENGLISH
 Subfile: OTHER US (NOT EXP STN, EXT, USDA; SINCE 12/76);
 Document Type: ARTICLE
 Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520); PLANT FUNGUS
 DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505)

128 966720 ID NO. - E1790866720
RESISTANCE OF WOOD FROM PARAQUAT-TREATED SOUTHERN PINES TO SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES, DECAY FUNGI, AND MARINE BORERS.
 Beal, Raymond H. ; Amburgey, Terry L. ; Bultman, John D. ;
 Roberts, Donald R.
 USDA for Serv. Gulfport, Miss
 For Prod J v 29 n 4 Apr 1979 p. 35-38 CODEN: FPJOAB
 The objective of the study described was to field test the resistance of stakes cut from paraquat-treated and untreated slash, longleaf, and loblolly pines to subterranean termites, wood-decay fungi, and marine borers. Results from this study are used to determine whether this line of research should be expanded to include post-size test specimens. 6 refs.
 DESCRIPTORS: (+WOOD, 'Fungus Attack), WOOD PRESERVATION, FUNGICIDES.

CARD ALERT: 811. 804

130 Selection, Production, Procurement and Use of Preservative-Treated Wood. Supplementing Federal Specification TT-W-571
Forest Products Lab Madison Wis (141700)

General technical rept.

AUTHOR: Giovik, Lee R.; Baechler, Roy H.
FOR73L1 File: 111. 13H. 71R. 94G GRA17810
1977 30p
Rept No: FSGIR FPI 15
Monitor: 18

Abstract: Because this discussion is concerned primarily with chemical treatments of wood to prevent its destruction by living organisms, the nonpreservative aspects of wood protection will receive only casual mention. This paper has the same limitation on subject matter as Federal Specification TT-W-571, to which it may be considered supplemental.

Descriptors: Wood, Preservatives, Fungus deterioration, Quality assurance, Government procurement, Inspection, Handling, chemicals, Moisture, Temperature, Termites, Marine borers

Identifiers: NTISODDXA

AD-A050 440/7ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

1219378 M0059-04917
131 Session 6B. Control of phycomycetes.

Proceedings of the 1979 British Crop Protection Conference on Pests and Diseases (10th British Insecticide and Fungicide Conference). Brighton, England, 19-22 November 1979. Vols. 1 and 2. Research Reports.

Smith, P. M.; Beach, B. G. W.; Smith, J. M.; Tomlinson, J. A.; Fairhurst, E. M.; Chalandon, A.; Crisinel, P.; Horriere, D.; King, J. M.; Gallinelli, G.; Absi, M.
Publ: London, UK: British Crop Protection Council 1. 1979, 303-359
See Also: 1219371 M0059-04910

Languages: En

The following papers are noted: a. Smith, P. M. (Glasshouse Crops Res. Inst., Littlehampton, Sussex, UK). Chemical control of Phytophthora cinnamomi in ornamental woody species (303-309, 6 ref., 5 tab.). Cu and Cl-releasing materials were the most fungitoxic of those tested against *P. cinnamomi* in water. Ftridiazole, aluminium tri(ethyl phosphonate), sodium ethyl phosphonate and furalaxyli were the most effective of 8 compounds when applied as protectant drenches to roots of *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* cv. Ellwoodii, for the control of infection by zoospores. Furalaxyli showed the longest residual protectant activity but, irrespective of fungicide treatment, disease incidence increased with increasing amount of inoculum. None of the materials applied as a single drench eradicated *P. cinnamomi* in soil infested with root debris. b. Absi, M. (Du Pont de Nemours Int. S.A., Geneva, Switzerland). 2-cyano-N-((ethylamino)carbonyl)-2-(methoxyimino)acetamide (DPX 3217), a new fungicide for the control of tomato and potato late blight, hop downy mildew and other *Peronosporales* (311-318, 4 ref., 7 tab.). Results from Europe show that in mixtures with reduced rates of contact fungicides, this compound gave good control of *P. infestans* and *P. pseudoperonospora humuli*. c. Beach, B. G. W.; Chalandon, A.; Gallinelli, G.; Horriere, D. (May & Baker Ltd., Ongar Res. Sta., Essex, UK). The control of various Phytophthora diseases in tropical crops with aluminium tris(ethyl phosphonate) (319-329, 18 ref., 11 tab.). In trials with pineapple, preplanting dips and foliar treatments with this new systemic fungicide gave excellent long term protection against *P. root* and *heart rot*. Foliar sprays controlled gummosis and root rot of citrus (*P. nicotianae* var. *parasitica* and *P. citrophthora*) and collar rot of avocado (*P. cinnamomi*). Black stripe of rubber (*P. spp.*) was controlled by painting the product on to the tapping panel. Good results have also been given against *P. spp.* on orchids, pepper (*Piper nigrum*), cacao and various other tree crops. d. Smith, J. M. (Ciba-Geigy Agrochemicals, Whittleford, Cambridge, UK). The use of metalaxyli for the control of downy mildew diseases (331-339, 5 ref., 3 fig., 5 tab.). Trials with potatoes showed superior blight (*P. infestans*) control, relative to the standard, by metalaxyli with or without mancozeb. In hop and Brassica trials virtually complete control of *Pseudoperonospora humuli* and *Peronospora parasitica* was achieved by single soil applications. e.

Tomlinson, J.A.; Faithfull, F.M. (Nath. Veg. Res. Sta., Wellesbourne, Warwick, UK). The use of surfactants for the control of lettuce big-vein disease (341-346, 11 ref.). When applied to the nutrient every 4 days Agral at 20 p.p.m. controlled the vector, *Oripidium brassicae*, in a glasshouse lettuce crop. Carbendazim at 0.025 g/block controlled the disease and prevented Olpidium root infection of lettuce grown in 4.3 cm³ peat blocks containing 0, resting spores. f. Chatandon, A.; Crisinel, P.; Horriere, B.G.W. (Rhône-Poulenc Agrochim., Lyon, France). Control of vine downy mildew with formulations of aluminium tris(ethyl phosphonate) 347-252, 7 ref., 7 tab.). Formulations of this compound with folpet or mancozeb gave better control of *Plasmopara viticola* than contact fungicides, in trials on grapevine in Europe, S. Africa and Australia. g. King, J.M. (processors & growers Res. Org., Peterborough, UK). Experiments for the control of downy mildew (Peronospora viciae) in vining peas and broad beans (353-359, 8 ref., 5 tab.). Acceptable levels of control were not achieved in peas using aluminium tris(ethyl phosphonate) + mancozeb, metalaxy1, metalaxy1 + mancozeb, milfuram or milfuram + maneb. Seed treatments of broad bean (*Vicia faba*) with aluminium tris(ethyl phosphonate), furalaxy1 and metalaxy1 gave partial control of primary systemic infections in seedlings which reduced later secondary infection.

Descriptors: *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*; tomato; potato; hop; pineapple; citrus; avocado; rubber; orchid; pepper; black; cacao; Brassica; lettuce; grapevine; pea; bean; broad; phycomycetes; control; conference papers; Phytophthora cinnamomi; Phytophthora infestans; *Pseudoperonospora humuli*; Phytophthora; *Phytophthora nicotianae* var. *parasitica*; *Phytophthora citrophthora*; *Peronospora parasitica*; *Oidium brassicae*; *Plasmopara viticola*; *Peronospora viciae*; control; copper; etridiazole; aluminium tris (ethyl phosphonate); sodium ethyl phosphonate; furalaxy1; DPX 3217; metalaxy1; mancozeb; agral; carbendazim; folpet; milfuram; maneb; against Subject Codes: M142 M13 ; M15 ; M17 ; M21 ; M23 ; M25 : M28 ; M33 ; M35

400359 FO036-03614 1
132 Simple methods of improving dimensional stability. (1) The heat-pressure treatment - a process with good practical prospects. (2) Treatment of wood-based materials, technology, economics. Burmester, A. Holz- und Kunststoffverarbeitung, 1974, 9, 8-9, 534-538; 610-617
Languages: De
11 ref. BLL
Part I describes the effects of FWD (moisture/heat/pressure treatment) on solid wood, including improvements of dimensional stability, chemical changes, and effects on colour and strength properties (cf. FA 35, 1880). Part II describes tests with various materials. Treated veneers of Birch and tropical species (Triptilochiton scleroxylon, Ceiba pentandra, Entandrophragma angolense and Pterygota spp.), showed greatly improved dimensional stability. Birch plywood exhibited great warping resistance, and particle boards made with treated chips and various binders (cf. FA 35, 7297) showed improved resistance to deformation. In fungus cellar tests in which boards made with an isocyanate binder were exposed to decay by *Coniophora puteana* and *Poria vaillantii*, all boards made from pre-treated chips showed improved decay resistance. In boards made from chips treated for 5 hours the weight losses after 4 months were not significant. Moisture content remained throughout below the 16% necessary for fungal growth. The technology of treatments (preferably combined with seasoning for saw timber) is discussed, and some estimates on economics are given.
Descriptors: *Fagus*; *sylvatica*; wood; improved wood; particle board; *Triptilochiton*; *scleroxylon*; *Ceiba*; *pentandra*; *Entandrophragma*; *angolense*; *pterygota*; spp.; compressed; physical and mechanical properties; resistance to insects and fungi attack; manufacture; resistance to insects and fungi
DC No: 842(+ 832-282 + 862-2-082 + 844-2).
Subject Codes: F842 F8322 ; F8442 ; F862
Subject Codes: F842 F8322 ; F8442 ; F862

133 79149489 80019651 Holding Library: AGL
Soft rot (Chaetomium globosum) development in beech (Fagus) and pine (Pinus) wood
Galadova, M.; Kozlik, I.
Bratislava. : Statny drevarsky vyskumny ustav. Drevarsky vyskum. v. 23 (1) . 1978. p. 1-13. 111.
ISSN 0012-6136;
NAL: 99.82 D812
Languages: ENGLISH ; CZECH ; GERMAN ; RUSSIAN
13 ref
Geographic Location: Czechoslovakia
Document Type: ARTICLE
Section Headings: PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505)

134 138240 ID NO. - E171X038255
Some aspects of cellulose degradation in lignified cell walls
BAILEY PU; LIESE W; ROESCH R
Institut fuer Makromolekulare Chemie, Freiburg im Breisgau, West
Biodegradation of Materials, Microbiological and Allied Aspects. proc of 1st Int Biodegradation Symp Sept 9-14 1968, Southampton Univ. Engl. p 546-57
During the so-called brown-rot degradation of wood, the individual cell wall components are utilized in a similar manner to that occurring in soft-rot but brown-rot occurs commonly in both hardwoods and softwoods. The exact way in which the cellulose in lignified cell walls is protected from cellulolytic microorganisms requires further consideration and new results are presented which permit discussion on the mechanism of cellulose degradation in lignified cell walls.

135 138240 ID NO. - E171X038240
Some techniques to investigate the colonization of cellulosic and wood substrates
EGGINS HOW; MALIK KA; SHARP RF
Aston Univ in Birmingham, England
Biodegradation of Materials. Microbiological and Allied Aspects. proc of 1st Int Biodegradation Symp Sept 9-14 1968, Southampton Univ. Engl. p 120-30
Methods for the isolation of cellulolytic fungi are briefly reviewed. The problems concerning the initial colonization of cellulosic (including wood) substrates are then discussed, particularly from the viewpoint of ancillary nutrients and physical conditions. To investigate such ecological problems some new techniques have been evolved and their working is fully described. Details are given concerning the controlled interaction of colonizers and the advantages of selective perfusion solutions are also mentioned.

DESCRIPTORS: *BIOENGINEERING, CELLULOSE, (WOOD, Fungus Attack), CARD ALERT: 000

136 79003399 79003216 Holding Library: AGL
Spore germination of Gloeophyllum trabeum on wood in relation to mass of the sample (Pinus taeda, Pinus ponderosa, Populus tremuloides, wood decay fungi).
Schmidt, E.L.; French, D.W.
Beltsville, Md. : Plant Science Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Plant disease reporter v. 63 (1) . Jan 1979. p. 30-31.
ISSN 0032-0811:
NAL: 1.9 P69P
Languages: ENGLISH
4 ref
Subfile: USDA - (US DEPT. AGR);
Document Type: ARTICLE
Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520); PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505)
DESCRIPTORS: *CELLULOSE, CARD ALERT: 000

137

Standardization in the Field of Protection of Materials and Manufactured Products from Biodeterioration

Army Foreign Science and Technology Center Charlottesville Va (038300)

AUTHOR: Bogo1yubova, Z. S.; Cannishkina, E. V.; Dyachenko, A.

V.; Kobrinskaya, O. Ya.

C368.111 F1d: 6M, 71L, 57K GRA17425

Oct '74 72p

Rept No: FSTC-HT-23-1716-73

Monitor: 18

Trans. from Standardizatsiya i Kachestvo Produktov (USSR) 97p

1972.

Abstract: The work is a summary of information which covers the feasibility and possibilities of developing standards which establish methods of testing materials and manufactured products for biorisk instance, and also the requirements for ways and means of protecting them from biodeterioration. The summary consists of four sections in which analyses are given of materials subject to biodeterioration, and conclusions are drawn on the possibility of creating a set of state standards in this field. (Modified author abstract)

Descriptors: *Biodeterioration, Resistance, Materials, Fungusproofing, Fungusproofing treatments, Protective treatments, Insects, Paints, Wood, Leather, Mothproofing, Microorganisms, USSR, Translations Temperature, Humidity.

Identifiers: Rotproofing, NTISDODA

AD-786 835/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

138. Withdrawn.

79086240 79074399 Holding Library: AGL
139 Sterilization method effects on germination of wood decay fungus spores (*Trametes hispida*, *Poria tenuis*, *Gloeophyllum trabeum*) observed by the contact agar method.
Schmidt, E.L.; French, D.W.
St. Paul, Minn., American Phytopathological Society.
Phytopathology, v. 69 (7) July 1979, p. 688-689. i11.
ISSN 0031-949X;
NAL: 464.8 P56
Languages: ENGLISH

i11 ref
Subfile: OTHER US: (NOT EXP STN, EXT, USDA; SINCE 12/76);
Document Type: ARTICLE
Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520)

140 79065383 79054090 Holding Library: AGL
Stilbene-dye labeling of basidiospores of wood-decay fungi (Trametes hispida, Poria tenuis, Gloeophyllum trabeum)
 Schmidt, E.L.; French, D.W.
 Bronx, The New York Botanical Garden
Mycologia v. 71 (3) May/June 1979. p. 627-633. ill.
 ISSN 0027-5514:
 NAL: 450 M99
 Languages: ENGLISH
 7 ref
 Subfile: OTHER US (NOT EXP STN. EXT. USDA: SINCE 12/76);
 Document Type: ARTICLE
 Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520); PLANT FUNGUS
 DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505)
 6 ref
 Document Type: ARTICLE
 Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520)

142 79036021 79028630 Holding Library: AGL
Susceptibility of (the test fungus) Coniophora puteana to some wood preservatives (Sodium fluoride, orthoboric acid, phenol pentachloride)
 Wrazliwosc grzyba Coniophora puteana na niektore srodki ochrony drewna
 Lutomski, K.;
 Sympozjum Ochrony Drewna 9th Rogow 1976
 Warszawa, Wydział Nauk Rolniczych i Lesnych, Polska
 Akademia Nauk
Zeszyty problemowe postepow nauk rolniczych 1978. p. 167-171. ill.
 ISSN 0084-5477;
 NAL: 20.5 Z5
 6 ref
 Document Type: ARTICLE
 Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520)

143 Svenska Traforskningsinstitutet, Stockholm
 C369513 Fid: 11L, 71R GRA17425
 1973 18p
 Monitor: 18
 Abstract: The report reviews several research projects being conducted by the Swedish Forest Products Research Laboratory. Topics include: Decomposition of carbohydrates to colored substances during pulping and aging; enzyme mechanisms of wood degradation by white-rot fungi; optical evaluation device for mechanical pulping; production control in pulp and paper; mechanical pulping studies; recovery furnace efficiency in chemical pulping; paper and board packaging materials, tissue manufacture; sheet formations, breaking mechanisms in moving paper webs; coated paper and paperboard; water pollution effect of wood dissolution during pressurized refining; dry process production of fiber building boards; connecting nail plates for timber trusses; timber grading.
 Descriptors: *Wood products, Fiberboards, Pulping, Papermaking
 *Mechanical pulps, Chemical pulps, Sweden, Process control, Enzymes, Biodegradation, Paper coating processes, Carbohydrates, Decomposition
 Identifiers: *Scientific research, NTISWFPRL
 PB-235 680/6ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

141 363685 F0036-01141¹ On the species and oxidation
 of lignins.
 Shinoda, Y.; Kobayashi, F.; Kawamura, I.
 Research Bulletin of the Faculty of Agriculture, Gifu
 University, 1973, No. 34, 169-175
 See Also: 363684
 Languages: Ja Summary Languages: en
 19 ref
 Milled wood lignins prepared from three groups of woods, viz. (a) conifers, (b) temperate-zone hardwoods and (c) tropical hardwoods (*Eucalyptus* spp.) were subjected to methylation and permanganate oxidation. The aromatic carboxylic acids of the degradation products of these lignins were methylated with diazomethane and were analysed by gas/liquid chromatography. The chromatograms revealed the presence of considerable amounts of anisic acid and 4-methoxyisophthalic acid in the degradation products of the lignin of (c). Structural and chemical differences between the lignins of (b) and (c) are discussed. The tables have English captions.
 Descriptors: Eucalyptus: spp.; wood; chemistry: lignin; tropical timbers; DC No: 813.11(--174(213) + 176.1 Eucalyptus spp.).
 Subject Codes: F813.1

144 Testing of resistance of wood preservatives to fungus von attack, (Die Pruefung der Widerstandsfahigkeit von Holzschutzmitteln gegen Moderfaule) WAECHTER, O. Schweizer Archiv v 35 n 3 Mar 1969 p 73-9 Recommended test consists of burying specimens in soil with high and constant controlled microbiological activity; weight loss, per time and changes in bending strength of specimen are determined; specimen type and preparation are described; examples of test results are given. 23 refs. In German.
DESCRIPTORS: (*WOOD, *Fungus Attack), CARD ALERT: 222

146 The basis for taxonomy of Chaetomiales fungi (including species causing wood rot) Podstawy taksonomiczne grzybow rzędu Chaetomiales Rudnicka-Jezińska, W.; Symposjum Ochrony Drewna 9th Rogów 1976 Warszawa, Wydział Nauk Rolniczych i Lesnych, Akademia Nauk Zeszyty problemowe postępów nauk rolniczych 1978. (209) . 1978. p. 81-90. 111. ISSN 0084-5477: NAL: 20.5 Z5 14 ref

Document Type: ARTICLE
Section Headings: PLANT TAXONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY(4010); PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505)

145 The action of wood preservatives in relation to wood anatomy. (Abstract). International Association of Wood Anatomists: Abstracts of papers to be presented at the wood anatomy congress of the Afro-European regional group of the International Association of Wood Anatomists, the Wood Quality and Anatomy Section of division V, and of the Plant Morphology and Anatomy Section of the Royal Botanical Society of the Netherlands, held at the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, Aug. 27-30, 1979. Dickinson, D. J.; Levy, J. F. Dep. Bot., Imperial Coll. Sci. & Tech., London, UK. IAWA Bulletin, 1979, No. 2/3, 36. See Also: 1183475 F1003-01782 Languages: En The effects of wood inhabiting fungi on the structure of wood cell walls are now well established. The effectiveness of wood preservatives depends on their penetration in the wood structure and particularly into the layers of the cell walls. Their ultimate distribution governs the type of decay organism which finally destroys the wood. Authors' summary. Descriptors: preservation, wood etc.; anatomical factors; preservative-treated wood; preservative penetration and fixation

146 The distribution and diversity of soil fauna. (Abstract). Wallwork, J. A. Westfield College, London, UK. Publ: London, UK: Academic Press. 1976. xii + 355 pp. ISBN 0-12-733350-9 Languages: En many ref. price 11 ORP A companion volume of Ecology of soil animals (see FA 31, 5798), dealing with the communities of soil animals occupying different habitats. Chapters of particular forestry interest are: The forest soil fauna (46 ref.); and Fauna of decaying wood, rocks and trees (27 ref.). Differences between the coniferous and broadleaved forest faunas and different soil types are reviewed with special reference to northern Europe and some emphasis on mite communities. It is shown that the forest soil fauna ranges upwards into the sheltered aerial vegetation, especially where organic matter does not accumulate at the soil surface (owing to competition for food): in tropical rain forests (only briefly considered) this sheltered zone extends into the crowns of understorey trees. The soil fauna of rocks and trees comprises the 'epigean fauna', in the rooting zone of epiphytic vegetation. Descriptors: soil biology; fauna; soil; bibliographies and reference works; decayed wood
Identifiers: Europe
DC No: 114.67/68 + 021
Subject Codes: F1031 F1055

147 The distribution and diversity of soil fauna. (Abstract). Wallwork, J. A. Westfield College, London, UK. Publ: London, UK: Academic Press. 1976. xii + 355 pp. ISBN 0-12-733350-9 Languages: En many ref. price 11 ORP A companion volume of Ecology of soil animals (see FA 31, 5798), dealing with the communities of soil animals occupying different habitats. Chapters of particular forestry interest are: The forest soil fauna (46 ref.); and Fauna of decaying wood, rocks and trees (27 ref.). Differences between the coniferous and broadleaved forest faunas and different soil types are reviewed with special reference to northern Europe and some emphasis on mite communities. It is shown that the forest soil fauna ranges upwards into the sheltered aerial vegetation, especially where organic matter does not accumulate at the soil surface (owing to competition for food): in tropical rain forests (only briefly considered) this sheltered zone extends into the crowns of understorey trees. The soil fauna of rocks and trees comprises the 'epigean fauna', in the rooting zone of epiphytic vegetation. Descriptors: soil biology; fauna; soil; bibliographies and reference works; decayed wood
Identifiers: Europe
DC No: 114.67/68 + 021
Subject Codes: F11467

148 80005201 80025370 Holding Library: AGL
The effect of microorganisms on raw (wood) materials during storage
 Pengaruh mikroorganisma terhadap bahan baku dalam
 penimpanan Bratasida, L.; Bandung, Indonesia, : Lembaga Penilitian Selulosa: Berita selulosa v. 14 (4) . Dec 1978. p. 13-18. ill. ISSN 0005-9145; NAL: TS933.C4B4
 Languages: INDONESIAN : ENGLISH
 10 ref
 Geographic Location: Indonesia
 Document Type: ARTICLE
 Section Headings: FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520)

149 79038910 79031597 Holding Library: AGL
The health status of the mountain pine (Pinus (mugo) mugus Scop.) on the area of the Tatra National Park (Chiefly fungi diseases and insect pests)
 Stan zdrowotny sosny kosowki (Pinus mugus Scop.) na terenie Tatrzańskiego Parku Narodowego
 Lutyk, P.; Warszawa, : Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Lesne Syliwan v. 122 (10) . Oct 1978. p. 51-57. ill. ISSN 0039-7660; NAL: 99.8 SY52
 12 ref
 Geographic Location: Poland
 Document Type: ARTICLE
 Section Headings: PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505); INSECT PESTS AND CONTROL, FOREST TREES AND WOOD PRODUCTS(4545)

150 79036011 79028620 Holding Library: AGL
The influence of ecological factors on occurrence of fungi causing blue stain on pine wood
 wpływ czynników ekologicznych na występowanie grzybow sinizny drewna sosnowego Tarocinski, E.; Zielinski, M. H. Sympozjum Ochrony Drewna 9th Rogow 1976 Rolniczych i Lesnych, Polska Warszawa, : Wydziały Nauk Akademii Nauk
 Zeszyty problemowe postępow nauk rolniczych 1978. (209) . 1978. p. 71-79. ill. ISSN 0084-5477;
 NAL: 20.5 25
 5 ref
 Document Type: ARTICLE
 Section Headings: PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505); FOREST INDUSTRIES(3520)

151 The Isolation of Lignin Degrading Tropical Microorganisms
Miami Univ., Coral Gables, FL. *National Science Foundation,
Washington, DC. Engineering and Applied Science.
(00470500)

Progress rept. 1 May 76-31 May 77
AUTHOR: Scott, William E.; Roth, Frank J.
F2463A3 F1d: 11L, 6C, 6M, 71R, 57C, 71L, 57K GRAI7926
May 77 45p
Grant: NSF-AER76-07622
Monitor: NSF/RA-770294
See also PB-269 408. -

Abstract: Progress in isolating microorganisms possessing ligninolytic and cellulolytic properties is reported. One hundred sixty-nine decomposing wood specimens from tropical and subtropical areas were used. Three procedures were employed to isolate growth forms capable of metabolizing lignin and cellulose. Fungal isolates assayed for ligninase and cellulase activity appeared to belong predominantly to the genera of *Trichoderma*, *Fusarium*, *Gliocladium*, *Paecilomyces*, and *Penicillium*. The majority of bacteria occur in *Pseudomonas*. Ligninase and cellulase assays on fungal isolates are tabulated. Results of the assays showed that 41 of these isolates produced significant growth on media containing lignin as a source of carbon, whereas 49 of the 416 produced higher levels of cellulase. It would appear that the correlation between high cellulase activity and ligninolytic capacity, as measured by mycelial production, is not rigid and absolute. Selected isolates, chosen for their ability to grow upon a medium containing only lignin and mineral salts, are being tested utilizing relatively unmodified Bjorkman lignin as the sole source of carbon. The large number of fungal isolates studied indicated the need for a defined taxonomic study of these grown forms. Accordingly, a comprehensive taxonomic study of *Trichoderma* was conducted.

Descriptors: +Lignin, +Biodegradation, +Wood pulp, +Wood deterioration, +Culture media, Substrates, Fungi, Binassay, Cellulase, Removal, Separation, Wood products, Tropical regions, Cellulose

Identifiers: NTISNSFRA

PB-301 293/7ST NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

152 The Role of Ascomycete and Imperfect Fungi in Effecting the Degradation of Wood (O Rolí Sumchatykh i Nesovershennykh Gribov v Razrushenii Drevesiny)

Army Foreign Science and Technology Center Charlottesville Va (038300)
AUTHOR: Gorshin, S. N.; Krapivina, I. G.
A1782J3 F1d: 11L, 6F, 71R, 71L GRAI7108
3 Sep 70 12p
Rept No: FSTC-HT-23-982-70
Trans. of Mikrobiya i Fitopatologiya (USSR) v3 n5 p477-480
1969. Errata sheet inserted.

Abstract: The effect of microfungi on wood is very poorly understood and has received very little attention in the literature. In the study it was found that microfungi represents a unified group with numerous ecological modifications which can be extremely similar in species composition. The numerous modifications are a result of their high flexibility, which makes it possible for them to reorganize their enzymatic system, adapting it to changing conditions. In wood, as the most readily available nutrients of the protoplast are used, the microfungi, can convert to the use of less readily accessible nutrition sources, such as the lignin-cellulose complex of cell walls and thereby cause rot. With respect to the frequency of their occurrence, microfungi as wood degraders considerably surpass macromycetes and yield to them only with respect to the rate at which the process transpires. In economic respects, microfungi must be regarded as of great importance, and the antiseptics used for the protection of wood must be evaluated not only with respect to their effect on macromycetes, as is done at present, but also with respect to microfungi. (Author)

Descriptors: (*Fungus deterioration, +Wood), Ascomycetes, USSR

Identifiers: Translations

NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01
AD-719 555

170217 10038 05089 1
153 The role of hardwood in marine construction.

Brown, W H
 Timber Review.

1976, No. 27, 12-14

Language: fr, in, es, ja

Ref

Wood for marine structures must show good overall strength, resistance to abrasion and impact on the side grain, and resistance to attack by marine borers and wood decay fungi (either by naturally occurring toxic substances or by preservative treatment). Results from exposure trials in various parts of the world indicate the suitability of a wide range of tropical hardwoods for use in seawater (cf. FAO 7230).

Descriptors: marine structures; water, wood used
 Identifiers: Panama; France; Senegal; UK; Ghana; Kenya
 DC No: 832.8 + 176.1
 Subject Codes: F8338

154 **Treatment of Wood with Butylene Oxide**

Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. (108 800)

Patent: Rowell, Roger M.; Gutierrez, David I.
 D105472 Fld: 11L, 7C, 90R, 99D, 71R GRA17704
 Filed 18 Jun 75, patented 12 Oct 76 5p
 Rept No PAT-APL-587 923; PATENT-3 985 921
 Monitor: 18
 Supersedes PB-243 863.

This government-owned invention available for U.S. licensing and, possibly, for foreign licensing. Copy of patent available Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 \$0.50.

Abstract: The reaction of cellulosic materials with butylene oxide under mildly alkaline conditions to increase resistance to fungi while improving dimensional stability is disclosed. Wood is first dried and then submerged in a treating chamber containing a solution of butylene oxide and thiethylamine. The chamber is heated and subjected to pressure, after which time the solution is drained and vacuum is applied to remove remaining excess reagent.

Descriptors: *Patents, *Cellulose, *Fungus resistant coatings, Rot Wood, Chemical reactions, Stability, Epoxy compounds, Rot proofing, Deterioration, Butenes

Identifiers: PAT-CL-427-317, +Furan/tetrahydro, NTISGPAG

PB-259 836/5ST NTIS Prices: Not available NTIS

1183589 F1003-01905 1
155 Tropical wood extractives' effect on durability, paint curing time and pulp sheet resin spotting.

Yatagai, M.; Takahashi, T.
 For. & For. Prod. Res. Inst., Ushiku, Ibaraki, Japan.
 1980, Wood Science, 12, 3, 176-182

Language: En

9 ref.
 Data are tabulated for 70 species from SE Asia and the Pacific regions, on: percent extraction with n-hexane, ether, acetone and methanol; wt. loss from decay by *Tyromyces* *paupureus*, *Coriolus versicolor* and *Pycnoporus coccineus* (P. *sanguineus*); curing time of unsaturated polyester varnish; and number of resin spots on pulp sheets.
 Woods that contained more than 6% extractives showed a high resistance to fungal decay and a very large number of resin spots on pulp sheets. Woods that contained less than 4% extractives showed no decay resistance. Resin spots were sparse or absent where extractives content was less than 6%. Varnish curing time was not related to the amount of acetone extractives but it was related to the amount of n-hexane extractives.

Descriptors: *Tyromyces* *paupureus*; *Pycnoporus sanguineus*; *Campnosperma brevipetiolata*; *Spondias* spp.; *Ailanthus* spp.; *Canarium* spp.; *Dyera* spp.; *Agathis* spp.; *Celtis* spp.; *Lophopetalum* spp.; *Gmelina* spp.; *Terminalia* spp.; *Octomeles sumatrana*; *Anisoptera glabra*; *Cotylobium* spp.; *Dipterocarpus insularis*; *Dipterocarpus alatus*; *Dipterocarpus* spp.; *Dryobalanops* spp.; *Hopea pierrei*; *Shorea albida*; *Shorea* spp.; *Shorea hypochra*; *Vatica* spp.; *Endospermum medullosum*; *Nothofagus solandri*; *Nothofagus menziesii*; *Homalium foetidum*; *Gonyostylus bancanus*; *Calophyllum* spp.; *Cratoxylon arborescens*; *Eusideroxylon zwageri*; *Litsea* spp.; *Aibizia falcataria*; *Intsia* spp.; *Koompassia excelsa*; *Parkia streptocarpa*; *Pseudosassafras palustris*; *Machaerium pedicellatum*; *Michelia* spp.; *Dactylocladus stenostachys*; *Memecylon laevigatum*; *Aglaia* spp.; *Artocarpus* spp.; *Eucalyptus deglupta*; *Eugenia* spp.; *Leucadendron*; *Tristania* spp.; *Dacrydium elatum*; *Podocarpus* spp.; *Xanthophyllum* spp.; *Anthoclealus chinensis*; *Pometia pinnata*; *Palauquium* spp.; *Planchonella* spp.; *Ailanthus* spp.; *Irvingia malayana*; *Pterocymbium beccarianum*; *Heritiera* spp.; *Aquilaria malaccensis*; *Coriolus versicolor*; resistance; *Quercus* spp.; wood; extractives; decay; durability; *Tectona grandis*; wood, chemical constituents; decay in wood; durability of wood, natural; laboratory testing

Identifiers: Tropical

DC No: FPA 3.3 + 3.4 + (213)
 Subject Codes: F 1033 F 1034

79002245 79001492 Holding Library: AGL
156 Ultrastructure of basidiospore germination in Fomes
fomentarius (white rot in wood of dead deciduous trees).
Tsuneda, I.; Kennedy, L.L.
Ottawa Canadian Journal of Botany v. 56 (22) , Nov 15, 1978. p.
2865-2872. 111.
ISSN 0008-4026:
NAL: 470 C16C
Languages: ENGLISH ; FRENCH
24 ref
Document Type: ARTICLE
Section Headings: PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505);
PLANT MORPHOLOGY, ANATOMY AND CYTOLOGY(4020)

79004768 79005055 Holding Library: AGL
158 Vectors (insects that transmit the pathogen) (Scolytus multistriatus, Hylurgopinus rufipes, Ceratocystis ulmi, Dutch elm disease, Ulmus americana).
Lanier, G.N.
Ithaca, Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station
Search-agriculture v. 8 (5) , 1978. p. 13-17. 111.
ISSN 0362-2754:
NAL: S95.E23
Languages: ENGLISH
Subfile: EXP STN (STATE EXPER. STN);
Document Type: ARTICLE
Section Headings: INSECT PESTS AND CONTROL, FOREST TREES AND WOOD PRODUCTS(4545); PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505)

1225475 W0029-035566
159 ¹ Weed control in sorghum in the tropics.
Symposium, Weed Control in Tropical Irops, Manila, 1978.
Shetty, S. V. R.
Int. Crops Res. Inst. Semi-Arid Tropics. 1-11-256 Requimpel.
Hyderabad-500016, Andhra Pradesh, India.
81-100
Languages: En
many ref.
The critical period of crop-weed competition in sorghum is the first 20 to 30 days of crop growth. Hand weeding, the most common weed control method, is only effective when done in time. Mechanical methods such as interrow cultivation, rotary hoeing and flame cultivation are also used. Herbicides are beginning to be used where labour is expensive and physical and cultural methods difficult to practise. Atrazine and propazine are the most widely used pre-em. herbicides and 2,4-D the most common post-em. Striga can only be controlled by combining a number of practices. The nature and extent of the weed problems in sorghum are reviewed and the various control measures are discussed. Particular emphasis is focused on weed management in sorghum-based cropping systems. The present status of weed research in sorghum-based cropping systems is reviewed and the need for an integrated weed management approach is stressed.
Descriptors: Sorghum bicolor (sorghum); weed control; cultural; integrated; chemical; atrazine; 2,4-D; propazine; Striga; usada; crops; cereals
Identifier: PAT-CL-424-331, 'Obtusauquimone, NTISPN
AD-DO02 788/8ST NTIS Price: Not available NTIS
Subject Codes: W10259712

157 use of Obtusauquimone as a Fungicide to Control Wood-Inhabiting
Marine Fungi

Department of the Navy Washington D C (1100050)

Patent
AUTHOR: Bultman, John D.; Jurd, Leonard; Ritchie, Donald D.
C7265E3 F1d: 7C, 11L, 90B, 99D, 71R GRA17622
Filed 25 Oct 74, patented 9 Dec 75 6p
Rept. No: PAT-APPL-518 112; PATENT-3 925 558
Monitor: 18
This Government-owned invention available for U.S. Licensing and, possibly, for foreign licensing. Copy of patent available and provides a method of protecting wood from fungal attack.

Abstract: The invention relates generally to a fungicide which possesses decreased toxicity to large mammalia and plants, is highly resistant to leaching, provides a method for preventing the infestation of marine wood construction by marine borers, and provides a method of protecting wood from fungal attack.

Descriptors: *Patents, *Synthesis (Chemistry), *Quinones, *Marine borers, *Fungicides, Wood, protective coatings, Fungus deterioration, Impregnation

Identifiers: PAT-CL-424-331, 'Obtusauquimone, NTISPN

AD-DO02 788/8ST NTIS Price: Not available NTIS

160 79055009 79043542 Holding Library: AGL Wood decays, root rots, and stand composition along an elevation gradient (Distribution of wood decaying fungi in mixed conifer forests in Idaho). Hobbs, S.D.; Partridge, A.D. Washington, Society of American Foresters Forest science, v. 25 (1) . Mar 1979. p. 31-42. ill. ISSN 0015-749X; NAL: 99.8 F7632 Languages: ENGLISH Bibliography p. 41-42 Geographic Location: Idaho Subfile: USDA (US DEPT. AGR); Document Type: ARTICLE Section Headings: PLANT FUNGUS DISEASES AND CONTROL(4505); PLANT ECOLOGY(4015)

161 770210 F0038-05982 1 Wood in construction. Richardson, B. A. Penarth Res. Centre, Otterbourne Hill, Winchester, UK. PUBL: Horndy, Lancaster, UK; The Construction Press Ltd. 1976, 220 pp. ISBN 0-904406-14-8 Price: 8.75 Languages: En PR A general, practically oriented introduction and guide to the use of wood for structural purposes in the temperate zone, intended principally for wood technology students, architects and engineers. There are 5 chapters: Wood as a material (its merits, wood technology, and properties related to its use, with a general discussion of world wood resources); Converting trees to wood in service; Wood protection (organisms causing degradation and methods of preservation of wood); Wood utilization; and Commercial wood and wood products. A comprehensive list of over 600 commercial woods, is given in an appendix, giving their sources (including the tropics), local names, colour, uses and properties, and describing the preparation of an edge-punched card identification system. Descriptors: wood; technology, general; general information on timbers; buildings; structural components Identifiers: Temperate DC No: 833 + 810 Subject Codes: F833 F810

162 Wood Finishing: Water Preservatives. Revision Forest Products Lab Madison WI (141700) Forest service research note AUTHOR: Feist, William C.; Mraz, Edward A. FO281K1 Fid: 11L, 71R GRA17905 1978 8p Rept. No: FSRN-FPL-0124-REV Monitor: 18 Prepared in cooperation with Wisconsin Univ., Madison. Revision of report dated Aug 68. AD-674 403.

Abstract: Water plays a key role in the rapid weathering of wood exposed outdoors, in the performance of exterior finished wood, and in the decay or rotting of wood. Properly seasoned wood that stays dry is not subject to decay, to premature failure of paints and finishes, or to many of the other serious problems associated with weathering. There are some relatively simple wood treatments that can be used to slow down the pickup of water and help keep wood dry. These treatments are called water repellents (WR). When a preservative is added to a WR, it is called a water-repellent preservative (WRP). The composition of these two treating materials is very similar; both contain a substance that repels water (usually paraffin wax or related material), a resin or drying oil, and a solvent such as turpentine or mineral spirits. Addition of a preservative such as pentachlorophenol or copper naphthenate to a water repellent helps to protect wood surfaces against decay and mildew organisms.

Descriptors: *Wood, *Preservation, *Water repellents, *Preservatives, *Waterproofing, Protective coatings, Waxes, Metal compounds, Copper compounds, Phenols, Deterioration, Fungus deterioration Identifiers: Paraffins, NTISODDXA AD-A060 650/9ST NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

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